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TWENTY-NINTH

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1925,


BY

L. MEREDITH DAVIES

County Medical Officer of Health,

KETTERING :

T. BEATY HART, LTD., BRIDEWELL PRINTING WORKS, GREEN LANE
1926.



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Northamptonshire County Council

TWENTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

To the Chairman and members of the Northamptonshire County Council.

My Lords, Mr. Chairman, Miss Cartwright, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour herewith to present the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the County Council of Northamptonshire.

I am indebted to my predecessor, Mr. Paget, and to my clerical staff for their invaluable assistance in the compilation of this Report. Mr. Paget resigned on 31st March, 1926, on which date I succeeded him. My task in publishing this Report has been a light one as all the essential matter and statistics were already prepared before I took over from my predecessor. The Report differs from preceding ones in the following particulars :—

1. There are no abstracts from the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health, their omission being in accordance with Section 9 of Circular 648 of the Ministry of Health, dated 10th December, 1925.
2. There are no Supplementary reports by the Assistant Medical Officers but all matters concerned with the same subject are treated together in the body of the report.

The following records as to “ Local Inquiries,” “ Maternal Mortality,” and the “ Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915,” were prepared for this report by my predecessor, Mr. C. E. Paget, in anticipation of his retirement at the end of March in the current year, and preparatory work for the statistical and other portions of the report had been put in hand by him before he vacated office.

During the year, there were three **Local Inquiries** held by Officers of the Ministry of Health in respect of matters for public health purposes, particulars of which are set out herewith :—

<i>Date.</i>	<i>District.</i>	<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Result.</i>
21st January ...	Kettering Joint Hospital District	Application for issue under Sec. 297, P.H. Act, 1875, of a Provisional Order to alter or amend the Kettering Joint Hospital Order, 1895, by including the Urban Districts of Desborough and Rothwell and the Rural District of Oxendon in the said United District; by making any necessary provision consequent upon the constitution of the Burton Latimer Urban District; and by making certain incidental and consequential amendments in the said Order.	Provisional Order obtained.
25th February	Desborough Urban	Sanction to borrow £2,700 for works of Sewerage	Refused. Further information required. (This was primarily a scheme for relief of unemployment).
28th April ...	Northampton County Borough	Sanction to borrow £8,900 for works of Water Supply (Boughton Service Reservoir, in the Rural District of Brixworth)	Sanctioned.

Special consideration was given during the year to the subject of **Maternal Mortality** which, while it had been an object of deep solicitude to the Public Health, &c., Committee for some years, received additional emphasis in the publication of a report by the Ministry of Health, under that title, embodying the results of an inquiry into the question by Dr. Janet Campbell. To some it may seem as if the importance of maternal life and health has come to the fore merely as the outcome of activity directed against influences inimical to infant life; but in this county the necessity for endeavour-

ing to ascertain the causes of death accompanying and following parturition had been fully recognised and the further provision of remedial measures kept in view. It is in respect of such provision that circumstances have operated adversely hitherto. So far back as in November, 1918, I pointed out that the question of hospital provision for parturient women should receive immediate consideration, such consideration taking into account the question of the supply of special home-nursing where needed for abnormal cases and of cases of puerperal fever. At that time, there was little prospect of special hospital provision being obtainable, but I was able to report in July, 1922, that a Maternity Home had been established in the Borough of Northampton to which expectant mothers from the County were admissible and towards which the County Council was making a grant. During the year under review, the whole subject of Maternal Mortality was further considered by the Special Sub-Committee as to re-organisation and co-ordination of health agencies in conference with the Special Committee of the Medical Profession in the County. Certain action and suggestions of value resulted and, while this conference was the first of the kind which has taken place in this County, it was amply justified by the exceedingly useful and friendly interchange of opinions that ensued. The following decisions were arrived at in respect of the matters discussed :—

NOTIFICATION OF PUERPERAL FEVER.—In view of the indefinite character of the term “ puerperal fever ” and that the Registrar-General now includes this term under the comprehensive heading of Puerperal Sepsis, it was agreed that a letter should be sent by me to all the medical practitioners in the County setting out the need for more particular notification of puerperal infections and furnishing them with the puerperal terms included by the Registrar-General under the heading of Puerperal Sepsis. An addendum to this letter stated that it had met with the approval of a delegation of Members of the Northamptonshire Division of the South-

Midland Branch of the British Medical Association, who desired further to express the opinion that every puerperal case in which there was a rise of temperature to 101F. and persisting for more than 24 hours, during the first week of the lying-in, should be notified as Puerperal Fever.

PROVISION OF VACCINE SERUM.—The Public Health, &c., Committee having provisionally approved an expenditure at a rate not exceeding £50 per annum for the supply of antistreptococcal serum to medical practitioners for use in cases of puerperal sepsis and for the necessary laboratory examinations, the Conference agreed that steps should be taken to arrange for the Northampton General Hospital to stock and send out such serum on behalf of the County Council and undertake the laboratory examinations. It was also decided that the possibility of arranging for the Kettering General Hospital to stock serum for use in the surrounding locality should be considered, and be carried out if found practicable.

STERILISED OUTFITS.—Though the principle of the provision of sterilised outfits to necessitous expectant mothers met with general approval, it was decided to adjourn the question for a more detailed consideration of the matter.

DENTAL TREATMENT.—There was unanimous agreement that all possible steps should be taken with a view to securing that expectant mothers should have their teeth examined and dental treatment given in any case requiring it.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND HOSPITAL PROVISION.—With regard to the question of the establishment of ante-natal clinics and hospital provision, the delegate Medical representatives expressed themselves as in favour of the provision of such clinics and hospital beds for complicated maternity cases, on condition that the services of a specialist obstetrician and gynaecologist were available at such clinics and hospitals. It was agreed further to recommend that representatives of the County Council, the Northampton Borough Council, together with representatives of the Medical profession, should approach the Northampton General Hospital and the

Kettering General Hospital authorities with a view to ascertaining whether it would be practicable for such bed-accommodation and specialist services to be provided at those Institutions. The Public Health, &c., Committee approved this suggestion, and recommended that additional representatives to such conference should be invited to represent the Kettering Urban District Council and the Maternity Home of the Queen Victoria Jubilee Institute in Northampton.

A Memorandum by the County Medical Officer of Health on the MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915, which came into operation on the 1st day of September, 1925, was considered by the Public Health, &c., Committee. The question of the additional duties devolving upon the County Council, under that Act, in respect of the prevention of tuberculosis through the consumption of milk, was carefully examined, both in respect of action which might be taken independently by the County Medical Officer of Health and on notice received by him from a Medical Officer of Health of any other local authority. The desirability of avoiding as far as possible administrative overlapping with regard to required veterinary and bacteriological reports also received full attention, and it was resolved ultimately (a) that the taking of necessary samples of milk should be by the Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts (b) that the Veterinary Inspectors already employed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, should be available for inspections under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, and (c) that negotiations should be entered into with the Pathological Laboratory at the Northampton General Hospital for the necessary bacteriological examination of milk samples.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

L. MEREDITH DAVIES,
County Medical Officer of Health.

Members of the Public Health, Housing, Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

The Chairman of the County Council.	W. M. Plevins, Esq. Dr. W. W. Robb (Chairman).
The Vice-Chairman of the County Council.	W. Saddington, Esq. A. H. Sartoris, Esq.
Dr. S. E. Baxter.	W. T. Sears, Esq.
Miss B. A. Cartwright.	J. S. Thompson, Esq.
T. N. Cave, Esq.	F. H. Thornton, Esq.
C. Cross, Esq.	A. J. Walker, Esq.
A. E. Elkington, Esq.	P. Wallis, Esq.
Sir T. Fermor-Hesketh, Bart.	J. B. Whitworth, Esq.
J. Loake, Esq.	Col. H. Wickham.
O. Parker, Esq.	S. York, Esq.
S. G. Stopford Sackville, Esq.	(Additional Member).

Co-opted Members of Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

Mrs. Gawthropp.	Mrs. Wentworth-Watson.
Mrs. Waller.	Lady Ethel Wickham.
Mrs. Britton.	Sir J. H. C. Crockett.
J. Rippiner, Esq.	Mrs. Andrews.
Mrs. Lewin.	

Special Sub-Committee as to Re-organisation and Co-ordination of Health Agencies.

The Chairman of the County Council.	F. H. Thornton, Esq. Lady Ethel Wickham.
The Vice-Chairman of the County Council.	S. York, Esq. J. Loake, Esq.
Dr. W. W. Robb.	O. Parker, Esq.
Dr. S. E. Baxter.	Mrs. Wentworth Watson.
Miss B. A. Cartwright.	A. H. Sartoris, Esq.

Standing Sub-Committee to deal with applications for the supply of milk to expectant and nursing mothers and young children; for extra nourishment to tuberculous persons; for

fixing the amount of the fee to be recovered from the patient or person responsible in maternity cases where medical assistance is called in by the attending midwife, and the institution of proceedings in cases of the latter.

Dr. W. W. Robb.
Mrs. Gawthropp.
S. York, Esq.

Miss B. A. Cartwright.
F. H. Thornton, Esq.

Rushden House Sanatorium Sub-Committee.

Dr. W. W. Robb.
Dr. S. E. Baxter.
C. Cross, Esq.
J. Loake, Esq.
W. M. Plevins, Esq.

W. Saddington, Esq.
A. H. Sartoris, Esq.
W. T. Sears, Esq.
S. York, Esq.

Venereal Diseases Propaganda Sub-Committee.

Dr. W. W. Robb.
F. H. Thornton, Esq.

Dr. S. E. Baxter.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

*County Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer,
Chief Tuberculosis Officer, etc.*

C. E. Paget, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., retired March 31st, 1926.

L. Meredith Davies, M.A. (Oxon.), M.D. B.Ch. (Oxon.), D.P.H. (Oxon.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.) commenced duties April 1st, 1926.

Tuberculosis Officer.

D. Dempster, M.C., M.B., D.P.H., resigned 13th February, 1926.

J. R. Caldwell, M.B., Ch.B., commenced duties 23rd April, 1926.

Medical Superintendent of Rushden House Sanatorium.

J. H. Crane, M.B.E., B.A., M.D., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Lady Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

L. S. Greig, M.B., D.P.H.

Health Visiting Staff.

Miss A. E. Robinson (Supt.)	Miss S. J. Devers.
Miss M. E. Whitehouse.	Miss V. M. Cummins.
Miss F. M. Sharpe.	Miss M. Britton.
Miss S. L. Wilkins.	Mrs. H. M. Boville (temporary)
Miss M. Mulrean.	Miss C. K. Gudgin.
Miss M. H. Panton.	

Tuberculosis Nurses.

Northampton :	(Vacant).
Kettering :	(Miss E. Dashwood).
Wellingborough :	(Miss J. Sherris).

Chief Clerk to the Department—Mr. T. Mossey.

LIST OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH AT COMMENCEMENT OF 1926.

DISTRICT.	MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.	RESIDENCE.
URBAN :—		
Brackley (Borough)	G. N. Stathers, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	Brackley
Daventry (Borough)	A. R. Darley, M.D.	... West Haddon,
Higham Ferrers		Rugby
(Borough)	... F. D. Crew, M.B.	... Higham Ferrers
Burton Latimer	... E. L. Warner, M.D., D.P.H.	... Burton Latimer
Desborough	... H. Gibbons, M.D., J.P.	... Desborough
Finedon	... A. Strachan, M.B.	... Finedon
Irthlingborough	... W. F. Gibb, L.R.C.P.	... Irthlingborough
Kettering	... J. Allison, M.D., D.P.H.	... Kettering
Oundle	... B. R. Turner, M.B.	... Oundle
Raunds	... A. McInnes, M.B., D.P.H.	... Raunds
Rothwell	... J. More, M.R.C.S.	... Rothwell
Rushden	... O. A. J. N. Muriset, M.B.	... Rushden
Wellingborough	... J. Arthur, M.D.	... Wellingborough
RURAL :—		
Brackley	... G. N. Stathers, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	Brackley
Brixworth	... R. Winterbotham, M.R.C.S.	... Brixworth
Crick	... A. G. L. Smith, M.R.C.S.	... Crick
Daventry	... A. R. Darley, M.D.	... West Haddon,
		Rugby
Easton-on-the-Hill	T. P. Greenwood, M.R.C.S.	... Stamford
Gretton	... J. E. O'Connor, M.B., D.P.H.	... Kirby Muxloe,
		Leicester
Hardingstone	... H. F. Percival, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.	Northampton
Kettering	L. W. Dryland, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.	Kettering
Middleton Cheney	J. I. Johnson, L.R.C.P.	... Culworth,
		Banbury
Northampton	... H. F. Percival, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.	Northampton
Oundle	... A. F. Elliott, M.B.	... Oundle
Oxendon	... C. T. Scott, M.D.	... Market Harboro'
Potterspury	... A. H. Habgood, D.S.O., M.B. D.P.H.	Stony Stratford
Thrapston	... A. McInnes, M.B., D.P.H.	... Raunds
Towcester	... C. Simpson, M.B.	... Towcester
Wellingborough	... J. Arthur, M.D.	... Wellingborough

REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

The following table shows the date on, and the ultimate or temporary form in, which the respective Annual Reports were received :—

<i>Name of District.</i>			<i>Date of Receipt.</i>		<i>Form.</i>
Gretton Rural	...	...	20th March, 1926...		Typed
Brackley Borough	...	...	20th April,	,, ...	Printed
Daventry Borough	...	...	20th	,, ,, ...	,,
Daventry Rural	...	...	20th	,, ,, ...	,,
Rothwell Urban	...	...	21st	,, ,, ...	,,
Oundle Rural	...	...	23rd	,, ,, ...	,,
Brixworth Rural	...	...	30th	,, ,, ...	,,
Burton Latimer Urban	...	...	4th May,	,, ...	,,
Hardingstone Rural	...	...	8th	,, ,, ...	,,
Northampton Rural	...	...	8th	,, ,, ...	,,
Brackley Rural	...	...	12th	,, ,, ...	,,
Oxendon Rural	...	...	18th	,, ,, ...	,,
Potterspury Rural	...	...	18th	,, ,, ...	,,
Towcester Rural	...	...	19th	,, ,, ...	,,
Raunds Urban	...	...	26th	,, ,, ...	,,
Thrapston Rural	...	...	26th	,, ,, ...	,,
Desborough Urban	...	...	28th	,, ,, ...	,,
Irthlingborough Urban	...	...	29th	,, ,, ...	,,
Middleton Cheney Rural	...	...	7th June,	,, ...	,,
Easton-on-the-Hill Rural	...	...	8th	,, ,, ...	Typed

AREA AND POPULATION.

Area. The area of the Administrative County remains the same, and, as in the year 1924, is now divided into 13 Urban Districts having a combined area of 42,788 acres and 16 Rural Districts containing 538,891 acres, making a total area for the County of **581,679** acres.

Population. According to the estimate of the Registrar-General, the population of the Administrative County in respect of the year 1925, is taken as being **215,300** or an increase of 100 persons on the immediately preceding year.

During the last five years (1921-25) the population has decreased by 477 persons.

BIRTHS.

During the year 1925, the number of births registered in the Administrative County was 3,480 (1,777 males and 1,703 females) a decrease of 14 on the year 1924.

For the five years 1921-25 there was an average of 3,740 births or an average yearly decrease of 234 as compared with the number for the year 1920.

The birth-rate for the County during 1925 was 16·16 per 1,000 of the population as against 16·23 for the year 1924. The average rate for the five years 1921-25 was 17·44 as compared with 22·74 for the year 1920.

In the Combined Urban Districts the highest rate was in the Finedon District (19·8) and the lowest in the Borough of Higham Ferrers (11·6) while in the Combined Rural Districts the highest was in the Easton-on-the-Hill District (23·8) and the lowest in the Oxendon District (12·8). In no District did the deaths exceed the births.

The rate for England and Wales during 1925 was 18·3 as against 18·8 for the year 1924, and for the five years 1921-25 the average rate was 19·9 as compared with 25·4 for the year 1920

Table I. shows the number of births, with rates, per 1,000 of the population, for each District of the County.

TABLE I.

DISTRICTS.		BIRTHS.		DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR.		MATERNAL MORTALITY.	
		No.	Rate Per 1,000 of Popu- lation	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Births.	No.	Rate Per 1,000 Births.
BRACKLEY	BOROUGH	38	16.4	1	26.3	...	...
DAVENTRY	"	67	19.0	9	134.3	...	...
HIGHAM FERRERS	"	35	11.6	3	85.7	...	...
BURTON LATIMER	URBAN	53	15.1	3	56.6	...	...
DESBOROUGH	"	74	17.0	3	40.5	...	...
FINEDON	"	83	19.8	7	84.3	...	...
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	"	77	15.5	5	64.9	1	12.98
KETTERING	"	483	15.7	31	64.1	4	8.28
OUNDLE	"	31	11.6	...	...	...	...
RAUNDS	"	53	13.8	1	18.8	...	...
ROTHWELL	"	75	16.2	5	66.6	...	...
RUSHDEN	"	211	15.3	13	61.6	...	...
WELLINGBOROUGH	"	349	16.9	19	54.4	1	2.86
Combined Urban Districts		1629	15.98	100	61.38	6	3.68
BRACKLEY	RURAL	107	16.3	5	46.7	1	9.34
BRIXWORTH	"	198	16.6	10	50.5	...	...
CRICK	"	47	19.3	2	42.5	1	21.27
DAVENTRY	"	225	16.0	12	53.3	1	4.44
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	"	35	23.8	2	57.1	...	...
GRETTON	"	20	14.5	2	100.0	...	...
HARDINGSTONE	"	121	16.2	6	49.5	1	8.26
KETTERING	"	144	15.1	10	69.4	...	...
MIDDLETON CHENEY	"	39	16.1	2	51.2	...	...
NORTHAMPTON	"	152	19.3	6	39.4	...	...
OUNDLE	"	99	15.1	4	40.4	...	...
OXENDON	"	51	12.8	2	39.2	...	...
POTTERS PURY	"	70	14.6	4	57.1	...	...
THRAPSTON	"	183	17.4	10	54.6	1	5.46
TOWCESTER	"	150	15.0	8	53.3	...	...
WELLINGBOROUGH	"	210	16.4	12	57.1	...	...
Combined Rural Districts		1,851	16.32	97	52.40	5	2.70
Administrative County ...		3,480	16.16	197	56.60	11	3.16

TABLE II.

DISTRICTS.		Popu- lations.	GENERAL MORTALITY.		TUBER- CULOSIS MORTALITY.		RESPIRA- TORY DISEASES MORTALITY.		CANCER MORTALITY.		ZYMOTIC DISEASES MORTALITY.		HEART AND CIRCULAT'RY DISEASES MORTALITY.		NEPHRITIS MORTALITY.		OTHER DEFINED DISEASES. MORTALITY.	
			Num- ber of D'ths.	Rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Num- ber of D'ths.	Rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Num- ber of D'ths.	Rate per 1,000 of popu- lation.	Num- ber of D'ths.	Rate per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Num- ber of D'ths.	Rate per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Num- ber of D'ths.	Rate per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Num- ber of D'ths.	Rate per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Num- ber of D'ths.	Rate per 1,000 of Popu- lation.
BRACKLEY	... BOROUGH	2,304	25	10·8	...	...	...	...	6	2·60	2	0·86	3	1·30	...	...	7	3·03
DAVENTRY	... „	3,525	50	14·1	2	0·56	4	1·13	5	1·41	1	0·28	15	4·25	1	0·28	9	2·55
HIGHAM FERRERS	... „	2,998	17	5·6	...	...	2	0·66	...	...	...	...	6	2·00	...	...	5	1·66
BURTON LATIMER	URBAN	3,503	44	12·5	6	1·71	4	1·14	3	0·85	2	0·57	7	1·99	1	0·28	9	2·56
DESBOROUGH	... „	4,344	45	10·3	5	1·15	2	0·46	7	1·61	1	0·23	12	2·76	1	0·23	5	1·15
FINEDON	... „	4,185	52	12·4	8	1·91	11	2·62	4	0·95	3	0·71	6	1·43	...	...	8	1·91
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	... „	4,946	57	11·5	13	2·62	8	1·61	7	1·41	...	...	5	1·01	3	0·60	7	1·41
KETTERING	... „	30,680	334	10·8	46	1·49	40	1·30	43	1·40	15	0·48	66	2·15	6	0·19	43	1·40
OUNDLE	... „	2,651	26	9·8	1	0·37	1	0·37	2	0·75	...	...	3	1·13	...	...	14	5·28
RAUNDS	... „	3,837	32	8·3	5	1·30	2	0·52	4	1·04	2	0·52	4	1·04	1	0·26	7	1·82
ROTHWELL	... „	4,617	38	8·2	1	0·21	3	0·64	3	0·64	1	0·21	9	1·94	1	0·21	6	1·29
RUSHDEN	... „	13,780	138	10·0	15	1·08	17	1·23	16	1·16	4	0·29	28	2·03	2	0·14	22	1·59
WELLINGBOROUGH	... „	20,530	234	11·3	16	0·77	22	1·07	37	1·80	4	0·19	39	1·89	9	0·43	60	2·92
Combined Urban Districts ...		101,900	1,092	10.71	118	1.15	116	1.13	137	1.34	35	0.34	203	1.99	25	0.24	202	1.98
BRACKLEY	... RURAL	6,556	100	15·2	5	0·76	10	1·52	8	1·22	2	0·30	15	2·28	3	0·45	31	4·72
BRIXWORTH	... „	11,890	168	14·1	15	1·26	19	1·59	25	2·10	2	0·16	29	2·43	5	0·42	40	3·36
CRICK	... „	2,423	29	11·9	...	...	3	1·23	4	1·65	...	...	5	2·06	...	...	9	3·71
DAVENTRY	... „	13,980	160	11·4	7	0·50	19	1·35	9	0·64	3	0·21	33	2·36	10	0·71	38	2·71
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	... „	1,468	15	10·2	1	0·68	1	0·68	2	1·36	4	2·72	1	0·68	...	...	3	2·04
GRETTON	... „	1,374	17	12·3	...	...	2	1·45	5	3·63	...	...	2	1·45	...	...	1	0·72
HARDINGSTONE	... „	7,457	96	12·8	8	1·07	12	1·60	7	0·93	...	...	24	3·21	3	0·40	16	2·14
KETTERING	... „	9,477	127	13·4	8	0·84	10	1·05	14	1·47	3	0·31	22	2·32	1	0·10	32	3·37
MIDDLETON CHENEY	... „	2,419	26	10·7	3	1·24	1	0·41	6	2·48	1	0·41	3	1·24	...	...	5	2·06
NORTHAMPTON	... „	7,849	77	9·8	7	0·89	7	0·89	7	0·89	1	0·12	14	1·78	7	0·89	20	2·54
OUNDLE	... „	6,536	80	12·2	4	0·61	6	0·91	16	2·44	4	0·61	5	0·76	1	0·15	23	3·51
OXENDON	... „	3,974	50	12·5	4	1·00	8	2·01	7	1·76	...	...	15	3·77	1	0·25	10	2·51
POTTERS PURY	... „	4,768	62	13·0	4	0·83	10	2·09	10	2·09	...	...	5	1·04	...	...	18	3·77
THRAPSTON	... „	10,510	143	13·6	10	0·95	24	2·28	20	1·90	6	0·57	17	1·61	4	0·38	30	2·85
TOWCESTER	... „	9,959	123	12·3	5	0·50	14	1·40	15	1·50	1	0·10	26	2·61	2	0·20	32	3·21
WELLINGBOROUGH	... „	12,760	160	12·5	10	0·78	16	1·25	17	1·33	2	0·15	29	2·27	3	0·23	33	2·58
Combined Rural Districts ...		113,400	1,433	12.63	91	0.80	162	1.42	172	1.51	29	0.25	245	2.16	40	0.35	341	3.00
Administrative County ...		215,300	2,525	11.72	209	0.97	278	1.29	309	1.43	64	0.29	443	2.08	65	0.30	543	2.52

DEATHS.

General Mortality. The number of deaths allocated to the Administrative County for the year 1925 was 2,525 (males 1,297, females 1,228) against 2,494 for the year 1924.

The average number for the five years 1921-25 was 2,503 as compared with 2,393 for the year 1920.

The death-rate during 1925 was 11·72 per 1,000 of the population, as against 11·58 for the year 1924. The average rate for the five years 1921-25 was 11·68 as compared with 11·09 for the year 1920.

In the Combined Urban Districts the highest rate was in the Borough of Daventry (14·1) and the lowest in Higham Ferrers Borough (5·6), while in the Combined Rural Districts the highest was in the Brackley District (15·2) and the lowest in the Northampton District (9·8).

During the year 1925 the rate for England and Wales was 12·2 which was the same rate as for 1924, and also the average rate for the five years 1921-25.

Table II. shows the number of deaths, with rates, per 1,000 of the population, for each District of the County.

Tables X. and XI. at the end of this report show the distribution and causes of death in the several Districts, and the causes of death at different periods of life, respectively, in the whole Administrative County for the year 1925.

Infantile Mortality. Though not so low as for the year 1924—which was below that of any year on record—the rate of infantile mortality for the year 1925 was not unsatisfactory, being 56 per 1,000 births as against 52 for the year 1924. The average rate for the five years 1921-25 was 59, which was the same rate as for 1920.

The actual number of deaths under one year of age in the County was 197.

In the Combined Urban Districts, Oundle had no infantile mortality and Daventry Borough had the highest rate (134·3) while in the Combined Rural Districts the lowest was Oxendon (39·2) and the highest, Gretton (100·0).

Table I. (on page 16) shows the number of infantile deaths, with rates per 1,000births, for each District of the County.

For England and Wales, the rate was 75 for each of the years 1924 and 1925, and this was also the average rate for the five years 1921-25, as compared with 80 for the year 1920.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

HEALTH VISITING.

FREE MILK. The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with this matter granted milk as follows :—

URBAN DISTRICTS.			RURAL DISTRICTS.		
		lbs.			lbs.
	Pts. (dried)			Pts. (dried)	
Brackley Borough	28	—	Brackley	...	—
Daventry	28	24	Brixworth	...1182	6
Higham Ferrers	—	—	Crick	...	—
Burton Latimer	46	—	Daventry	... 238	30
Desborough	532	—	Easton-on-the-Hill	—	—
Finedon	532	12	Gretton	...	—
Irthlingborough	43	—	Hardingstone	...1233	12
Oundle	—	—	Kettering	... 224	84
Raunds	191	18	Middleton Cheney	—	—
Rothwell	315	36	Northampton	... 748	30
Rushden	597	—	Oundle	... 597	—
Wellingborough	358	—	Oxendon	... 56	90
			Potterspury	...	—
			Thrapston	... 600	2
			Towcester	... 886	—
			Wellingborough	...1730	—
	2670	90		7494	254

Summarised Statement of the Health Visitors' Work during the Year 1925.

DISTRICTS.

Whole time Health Visitors.

† Dist. Nurse Health Visitors.

No. OF VISITS PAID TO—	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11	TOTALS	No. 7	No. 12	No. 13	TOTALS
	Oundle.	Kettering.	Thrapston.	Rushden.	Wellingboro'	Rothwell.	Brixworth.	Earls Barton.	Northampton.	Daventry.		Market Harborough.	Towcester.	Brackley.	
Expectant Mothers first time	17	10	18	8	...	6	6	1	45	9	120	132	109	211	452
Expectant Mothers subsequently ...	13	7	6	13	...	4	2	...	86	22	153	348	274	804	1426
TOTALS ...	30	17	24	21	...	10	8	1	131	31	273	480	383	1015	1878
New Cases, 1st time ...	156	183	232	283	257	243	184	177	207	227	2149	113	144	235	492
New Cases, subsequently ...	951	1136	1214	1344	1246	1061	901	900	1000	850	10603	404	116	741	1261
Previous Year Cases on Cards (1924) 2582 ...	1024	807	1435	1084	855	1067	712	693	779	985	9441	366	629	696	1691
Infants over 12 months ...	1349	1225	1581	1596	766	676	1169	1412	1844	1353	12971	1054	1102	3037	5193
Stillbirth Enquiries ...	6	1	4	7	7	1	2	6	6	7	47	3	8	6	17
Visits to Infant Welfare Centres ...	*	21	10	17	59	33	19	*	1	36	196	*	24	*	24
Special Cases (under 1 year) ...	7	7	3	15	...	1	...	15	13	10	71	...	...	...	...
„ (over 1 year) ...	1	2	2	7	...	1	3	5	17	5	43	...	...	...	...
Special Visits re Free Milk or Medical Fees ...	32	32	8	32	18	27	11	45	33	5	243	30	18	28	76
Social Work ...	2	...	33	...	...	...	3	34	19	9	100	...	...	...	...
Mentally Defectives ...	12	20	39	20	54	16	...	15	33	17	225	11	8	4	23
Boarded-out Children Board of Guardians ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52 1	52 1	...	28	...	28
TOTALS ...	3540	3434	4561	4405	3262	3126	3004	3302	3952	3557	36143	1981	2077	4747	8805
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS ...	3570	3451	4585	4426	3262	3136	3012	3303	4083	3588	36416	2461	2460	5762	10683

† These figures are as received from the Superintendent of the Northants Nursing Association, except those referring to still-birth reports, the numbers of which have been corrected in accordance with the number of reports received. Visits to boarded-out children are not included in the table except where this work has been undertaken by arrangement between the Northants. Nursing Association and the Board of Guardians, viz.:—Potterspury.

* No Centre.

SUMMARISED TABLE OF DEATHS OF INFANTS.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 2 Months.	2 Months and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 4 Months.	4 Months and under 5 Months.	5 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	Total Deaths over 1 and under 5 years.	Grand Total.	CAUSES OF DEATH.
WHOLE-TIME HEALTH VISITOR AREAS.																WHOLE-TIME HEALTH VISITOR AREAS.
Premature Birth ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	Premature Birth.
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus ...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus.
Congenital Heart Disease ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	Congenital Heart Disease.
Convulsions ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	4	Convulsions.
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	...	...	1	3	6	Meningitis.
Bronchitis ...	...	2	1	1	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	Bronchitis.
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	16	5	2	...	...	7	23	Pneumonia (all forms).
Whooping Cough ...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	2	6	3	1	...	...	4	10	Whooping Cough.
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	2	4	Measles.
Enteritis ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	3	Enteritis.
Heart Failure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	Heart Failure.
Congenital Deformity ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Congenital Deformity.
Found Dead ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Found Dead.
Asthenia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Asthenia.
Death after Operation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	Death after Operation.
Accident ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	Accident.
Scorbutus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	Scorbutus.
Congenital Specific Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Congenital Specific Disease.
TOTALS ...	7	12	8	3	3	5	5	8	51	16	6	...	1	23	74	TOTALS.
DIST. NURSE HEALTH VISITOR AREAS.																DIST. NURSE HEALTH VISITOR AREAS.
Convulsions ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Convulsions.
Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	Meningitis.
Bronchitis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	4	Bronchitis.
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	5	Pneumonia (all forms).
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	2	4	Whooping Cough.
Influenza ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Influenza.
Measles ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Measles.
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Gastritis.
Hæmophilia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	Hæmophilia.
Endocarditis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	Endocarditis.
Diabetes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	Diabetes.
TOTALS ...	2	1	2	4	2	...	2	...	13	2	1	4	1	8	21	TOTALS.

STILLBIRTHS. Stillbirths were reported on by the Health Visitors in 64 cases, and from the information so obtained the following conclusions were arrived at. In 30 cases the death appeared to have been intra-natal, the subjoined abnormalities having presented themselves :—

Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	20
Anencephalic (spina bifida)	...	...	...	...	1
Prolonged Labour	...	...	...	...	4
(Contracted pelvis 3, cause unknown 1)					
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Ante and post partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	1
Asphyxia (cord round neck)	...	...	...	...	1
Embryotomy	...	...	...	...	1
Suffocation	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					30
					—

In nine cases the death appeared not to have been intra-natal. In 25 cases the death was unaccountable.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	Average No. of Infants attending per session.	Average No. of Consultations per Doctor's attendance.	Attendances by Doctor.	Sessions.
Burton Latimer	32	4	14	20
Cranford	7	5	5	13
Cold Ashby...	19	7	12	23
Daventry	11	12	12	24
Desborough	9	7	13	15
aHarleston	16	16	8	11
Irchester	14	4	15	17
Long Buckby	8	2	5	9
Rothwell	15	6	7	12
Towcester	16	6	18	21
Wellingborough	17	12	25	45

a Opened 3rd February, 1925.

ANTE-NATAL CENTRE.

Name of Centre.	Average No. of Expectant Mothers attending per session.	Average No. of Consultations per Doctor's attendance.	Attendances by Doctor.	Sessions.
Wellingborough ...	5	5	11	11

BOARDED OUT CHILDREN. Visiting for Potterspury Guardians is done by the Northamptonshire Nursing Association, and for the Daventry Guardians by the County Council Health Visitor, who attends meetings as formerly.

FEEDING OF INFANTS. The percentage of infants wholly or chiefly breast fed and wholly artificially fed are as follows :—

	Breast fed.	Artificially fed.
Health Visitors' areas ...	86·11 per cent.	13·89 per cent.
Nurse-midwives' areas...	77·69 „ „	22·31 „ „

Hand feeding by :—

Boat shaped bottles	...	...	...	855
Medicine „	...	...	...	10
Cup and Spoon ...	...	...	...	28
Long tubed bottles	...	...	...	5
Not known	...	...	...	16

A Conference of the Association of Inspectors of Midwives was held from the 11th to 16th May, 1925, and the Public Health, &c., Committee kindly agreed to pay the expenses of the Assistant Lady Medical Officer in attending it. As on previous occasions, the time was very profitably spent on lectures and demonstrations at the various teaching schools.

One Health Visitor, and one District Nurse acting as Health Visitor in her area, were also sent by the Committee to the Winter School for Health Visitors and School Nurses, held from 29th December, 1925, to 12th January, 1926.

Owing to an outbreak of Small Pox in Kettering, the services of one Health Visitor were lent from 21st March to 29th May, and of another from 4th May to 16th June. This necessitated very hard work for all the remaining staff in order to cover to some extent the areas left vacant. The Small

Pox contact visiting also proved hard work, so that the Health Visitors doing it had a short holiday when they returned before taking up their duties, both with a view to resting them and to disinfecting them.

In November, an outbreak of epidemic Jaundice having resulted in a death, all Health Visitors were asked to report at once any children under their care suffering from Jaundice or who had recently suffered, particularly those not ill enough to require the services of a doctor. In this way, cases from various parts were notified. No death from this cause took place among infants and children under five years.

The Health Visitor for Wellingborough was sent as a delegate to the Baby Week Conference, held under the auspices of the National League for Health, through the kindness of the voluntary Committee of the Infant Welfare Centre.

INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

The following inspections were made during the year :—

By the Superintendent of the				
Northamptonshire Nursing				
Association	...	...	87	
By the Lady Medical Officer	...	558	(including 18 special	
		—	investigations).	
TOTAL	...	...	645	

Of the total births registered in the County (3480), 49·74 per cent (1731) were attended by midwives (as against 50·7 per cent. in 1924, 54·7 per cent. in 1923, 51·9 per cent. in 1922, and 51 per cent. in 1921).

The position as regards midwifery service was as follows :—

Notified intention to practice	...	...	...	158
(Trained 145—8 being County Council Scholars—others 13)				
In practice at end of 1925	...	...	...	111
Left the County	...	...	...	16
Temporary	...	...	...	25
Acted in emergency	...	...	...	2
Ceased to practice	...	...	...	3
Died	...	...	...	1

The figures for Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Fever are as follows for the last seven years :—

Year		Ophthalmia Neonatorum
1919.	...	17
1920.	...	27
1921.	...	15
1922.	...	20
1923.	...	14
1924.	...	17 (including 3 unnotified cases).
1925.	...	15 (including 1 unnotified case).

Year		Puerperal Fever
1919.	...	3 (including 2 unnotified cases).
1920.	...	10 („ 5 „ „)
1921.	...	7 („ 2 „ „)
1922.	...	7 („ 2 „ „)
1923.	...	9 („ 4 „ „)
1924.	...	17 („ 4 „ „)
1925.	...	13 (including 4 unnotified cases, and 2 notified from Northamp- ton General Hospital).

As regards Ophthalmia Neonatorum, the situation is worse than previously, since two of the above cases have resulted in opacities, one of the left eye, and one of both eyes in which an operation was necessary to secure any vision. Both were doctors' cases, unattended by midwives in any capacity.

Of the total number of cases, three were admitted as in-patients to Northampton General Hospital, and one was treated as an out-patient. Eleven were visited whilst they

were under the midwife's care, of which one was sent to hospital, nine were clearing up well and were treated at home by the nurses as they had no midwifery cases on or pending, and one was treated by special arrangement as the nurse had a midwifery case. The following table deals with the 14 notified cases :—

Notified.	Treated :		Vision unimpaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
14	11	3	12	2	—	1

One premature infant died on the 18th day, the eyes having ceased to discharge one week previously.

As regards ante-natal care in these cases, the following notes were made :—

No nurse attended in 4 cases ; in 5 the midwife was sent for at the last minute ; in 6 some ante-natal work was done but in one only of these was a suspicious history (viz., of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in a previous baby) obtained, and in this case labour was premature, rapid, and over before the midwife could attend.

Thirteen cases of Puerperal Fever occurred :—in January (1), February (1); March (2), June (1), July (1), September (1), October (3), November (2), December (1), the last quarter of the year being the worst and accounting for almost half of the cases. There were five deaths ; one a midwife's case, two attended by midwives as monthly nurses, and two unattended by midwives in any capacity.

Following on the Conference with the Special Committee of the Medical profession in the County, mentioned earlier in this Report, it was decided by the Public Health Committee to provide anti-streptococcic serum free to cases unable to afford it, on receipt of notification and certification by the doctor in attendance as to the necessitous condition of the

patient. The Northampton General Hospital and the Kettering and District Hospital Authorities both agreed to stock the serum. One application was made during the year for this treatment.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Area.	Present at Birth.	Result.	Remarks.
1. Long Buckby	Midwife	Died	Measles in the house previous to labour.
2. Kettering	Doctor	Died	Pulmonary embolism.
3. Kettering	Not known	Died	Incomplete abortion.
4. Hargrave	Doctor and nurse	Died	
5. Wellingborough	Doctor	Died	Pulmonary embolism.
6. Desborough	Doctor and nurse	Recovered	
7. Newton	Midwife	Recovered	Torn perinæum.
8. Finedon	Doctor	Recovered	
9. Harrowden	Doctor	Recovered	Placenta prævia and Ante-partum hæmorrhage.
10. Kettering	Doctor	Recovered	
11. Rushden	Doctor	In hospital	Miscarriage.
12. Wellingborough	Midwife	Recovered	Case of Scarlet Fever removed from family on second day of puerperium.
13. Brafield	Midwife	Recovered	

DEATHS FROM OTHER ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES OF
PREGNANCY AND PARTURITION.

Area.	Present at Birth.	Cause of Death.
URBAN.		
Kettering	Doctor and midwife	Post partum hæmorrhage and syncope.
Kettering	Doctor	Post partum hæmorrhage Adherent placenta. Embolism.
Irthlingborough	Doctor and nurses (Nursing Home)	Puerperal eclampsia.
RURAL.		
Brackley	Doctor and nurses (Infirmary)	Peritonitis after Caesarean section for contracted pelvis.
Crick	Doctor and nurses (St. Cross Hospital)	Acute nephritis, pubiotomy.
Hardingstone	Doctor	Anaemia, hæmatemesis.

STILLBIRTHS. The midwives' returns show 38 Male and 21 Female stillbirths, 3·3 per cent. of all confinements attended, or slightly less than in 1924, being the same as the figure for 1923.

FEEDING OF INFANTS. The figures for feeding during the puerperium are :—

Of 1,731 live infants, 13 died before feeding ; the remaining 1718 were :—Breast fed, 95·7 per cent., partly breast and partly artificially fed, 1·7 per cent., artificially fed 2·6 per cent.

The reasons for artificial feeding in the 45 notifications received were given by the midwives as follows :—

Insufficient or no milk	...	...	...	21
Death of mother	...	...	...	2
Illness of mother	...	...	...	9
(Tubercular 3, Eclampsia 1, Phlebitis 1, Old Mastitis 1, Weakness 2, Collapse 1)				
Baby not thriving	...	...	...	3
Mother refused to breast feed	...	...	...	3
Doctor's advice	...	...	...	2
Mother going to work	...	...	...	3
Hare lip and cleft palate	...	...	...	1
Retracted nipples	...	...	...	1
				—
				45
				—

In spite of a circular letter for two years in succession and verbal instruction, the nurses do not notify artificial feeding in every case; 29 cases were unnotified in the year reported on. The reasons, too, are as before not good, 21 out of 45 being said to be due to insufficient or no milk—a very much larger proportion than is at all probable.

Medical aid was summoned as follows :—

MOTHERS.

PREGNANCY—

Miscarriage or abortion	...	...	...	14
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	...	15
Albuminuria	...	...	...	3
Fits	...	...	...	2
Vaginal discharge	...	...	...	2
Varicose veins	...	...	...	1
Suspected syphilis	...	...	...	1
Puffy eyelids	...	...	...	1

LABOUR—

Torn perinæum	74
Delayed labour	58
Abnormal presentation or presentation not made out	25
Adherent or retained placenta	13
Post partum hæmorrhage	5
Stillbirth	3
Sores of genitals	1
Impetigo	1
Emphysema of face and neck	1
Prolapse of vaginal wall	1
Youth of mother (14)	1
	— 183

LYING-IN—

Rise of temperature	16
Swelling of leg	5
Abdominal pain	2
Illness of mother	5
Inflammation of breast	1
Headache and offensive discharge	1
Subinvolution	1
	— 31

INFANTS—

Discharge from or inflammation of the eyes...	34
Feebleness of infant	17
Deformities	10
Sepsis of the cord	2
Hæmorrhage from rectum	2
Twins B.B.A.	1
Cord snapped short by fall	1
Pemphigus	1
Cyanosis	2
	—
	70—323

A new midwifery area was started in February for the parishes of Culworth, Thorpe Mandeville and Sulgrave.

Forty-five cases were admitted to the Queen Victoria Nursing Institution, Northampton, by arrangement with the Lady Medical Officer, none being in a position to pay the full fee of £4 4s. a week, some being unable to do much more than pay over the Maternity Benefit and having to be housed for a week beforehand at as little as 10s. a week. The admission of these cases involves a great deal of work necessitating help with arrangements for the family remaining at home, ante-natal visiting in their homes to avoid the expense of visits to Northampton, and assistance with outfit. Eight cases were in this way visited in their homes, two attended the Wellingborough Ante-Natal Centre, and urine testing was carried out regularly for twelve. All had normal puerperia, with the exception of one thrombosis in veins of right leg. No Puerperal Fever nor Ophthalmia Neonatorum occurred, and no Eclampsia, although one (the case of thrombosis) was advised as to measures to be taken for albuminuria.

Tuberculosis. The primary notifications of all cases of Tuberculosis amounted to 292 (males 148, females 144) and consisted of 237 cases of the Respiratory System and 55 of Other Forms. This number is only slightly lower than for the year 1924 (300) and than the average for the five years 1921-25 (298), but considerably below the number for 1920 (345). The Districts of Daventry Borough, Rothwell Urban, and Crick Rural had no cases notified. Table IX (facing page 41) shows the cases notified in each District.

The following is the number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Registers of Notifications kept by District Medical Officers of Health in the County on the 31st December, 1925 :—

Total Cases.	Males.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
		Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
2,034	843	780	1,623	197	214	411

There were 209 deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis against 196 for the year 1924. The average number for the

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 4th January, 1925, to the 2nd January, 1926, in the County of Northampton.

AGE PERIODS.	NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM A.													NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM B.				NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS ON FORM C.		
	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.												Total Notifications on Form A.	NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS.				Total Notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and upwards.	TOTAL Primary Notifica-tions.		Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	TOTAL Primary Notifica-tions.			
Pulmonary Males ...	...	1	7	7	17	22	33	20	8	3	4	122	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Pulmonary Females ...	...	...	9	7	19	19	29	19	10	2	...	114	116	...	1	...	1	1	...	30
Non-pulmonary Males ...	...	3	9	2	5	2	4	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	1	...	1	1	...	6
Non-pulmonary Females	1	3	3	5	5	3	5	1	...	1	...	27	27	...	2	...	2	2	...	4
TOTALS ...	1	7	28	21	46	46	71	40	18	6	4	288	291	...	4	...	4	4	...	78
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

The Primary Notifications on Form A. refer to Notifications by Medical Practitioners (other than School Medical Inspectors) of cases not previously notified.
(Column 14 includes Primary and Duplicate Notifications.)

The Primary Notifications on Form B. refer to Notifications by School Medical Inspectors of cases not previously notified. (Column 19 includes Primary and Duplicate Notifications.)

The Notifications on Form C. refer to Notifications by Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions and Sanatoria of patients who were notified before admission.

five years 1921-25 was 199 as compared with 204 in 1920. The mortality rate for the year 1925 was 0·97 as against 0·91 for 1924 and for the five years 1921-25 the average rate was 0·93 as against 0·94 in 1920.

Brackley and Higham Ferrers Boroughs, Crick and Gretton Rural Districts had no mortality from Tuberculosis; in the Combined Urban Districts, Irthlingborough (2·62) and in the Combined Rural Districts, Brixworth (1·26) had the highest mortality rates.

Table II. (facing page 17) shows the number of deaths, with death-rates, for each District of the County.

A copy of the Summary of Notifications as furnished to the Ministry of Health is shown on the Table attached.

DISPENSARY WORK.

County Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

- (1) NORTHAMPTON ... 18, Guildhall Road, Northampton
(Administrative Centre)
(2) KETTERING ... Lower Street, Kettering.
(3) WELLINGBOROUGH 108, Midland Road, Wellingborough.
Tuberculosis Officer—

D. Dempster, M.C., M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

TABLE III.

Number of Patients who attended Dispensaries during 1925.				Number of attendances made at Dispensaries during 1925.			
				Male.	Female.	Ex- Service.	Total.
NORTHAMPTON	...	217		188	178	96	462
KETTERING	...	368		288	605	221	1,114
WELLINGBOROUGH	...	523		493	564	532	1,589
TOTAL	...	1,108		969	1,347	849	3,165

The number of visits made by the Tuberculosis Officer to patients in their own homes during the year was 175.

Table III. shows that during the year 1,108 patients visited the three Dispensaries and made a total of 3,165 visits or an average of just under three visits per patient. The number of patients attending and the number of visits paid by them were both less than in the previous year. The average number of visits made by each patient, however, remained the same.

Table IV. shows that 265 new patients presented themselves for examination at the Dispensaries for the first time during 1925. Of these, 148 or 55·8 per cent. were found to be suffering from definite tuberculous disease, 15 were considered to be doubtfully tuberculous and remained under observation at the Dispensaries, and 102 or 38·4 per cent. either revealed no evidence of tuberculosis or, after a period of observation, were considered not to be tuberculous.

It shows further that 223 contacts were examined during the year in addition to the 265 new patients. Of these, 35 or 15·6 per cent. were found to be suffering from definite tuberculous disease, 8 were found to be doubtfully tuberculous and 180 or 80·7 per cent. were considered not to be tuberculous.

It will be seen that the total number of individuals examined at the three Dispensaries during the year for the first time was 488 as compared with 538 in the previous year. Of these, 309 were adults and 179 were children. In all, 183 new cases of tuberculosis were discovered, and, of these, 119 or 65 per cent. were insured persons, and the remainder uninsured. The great majority of the uninsured, of course, were dependants of insured persons.

Tables V., VI. and VII. show the occupations in which the patients found to be suffering from tuberculosis were engaged. It will be seen that just under half of the insured persons suffering from tuberculosis were engaged in the Boot and Shoe Trade.

TABLE IV.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.			
	Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (excluding contacts) :												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	68	54	4	7	6	5	3	1	74	59	7	8
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	6	2	—	6	—	1	—	—	6	3	—	6
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	28	39	21	12	—	—	—	2	28	39	21	14
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :												
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	13	11	1	5	—	1	4	—	13	12	5	5
(b) Doubtfully tuberculous ...	—	1	3	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	4
(c) Non-tuberculous ...	33	41	60	45	—	—	—	1	33	41	60	46
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as												
(a) Cured ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Diagnosis not confirmed or non-tuberculous (including cancellation of cases notified in error) ...	181	215	171	200	1	—	1	—	182	215	172	200
D.—NUMBER OF PERSONS on Dispensary Register on December 31st :												
(a) Diagnosis completed ...	294	176	51	56	17	17	18	8	311	193	69	64
(b) Diagnosis not completed ...	6	3	3	9	—	1	—	1	6	4	3	10

1. Number of persons on Dispensary Register on January 1st ...	1,058	9. Number of patients to whom Dental Treatment was given, at or in connection with the Dispensary ...	None.
2. Number of patients transferred from other areas and of “lost sight of” cases returned ...	8	10. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—	
3. Number of patients transferred to other areas and cases “lost sight of” ...	15	(a) At Homes of Applicants ...	23
4. Died during the year ...	110	(b) Otherwise ...	66
5. Number of observation cases under A (b) and B (b) above in which period of observation exceeded 2 months ...	Not ascertained.	11. Number of other visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes ...	152
6. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts) ...	3,165	12. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to Homes for Dispensary purposes ...	4,727
7. Number of attendances of non-pulmonary cases at Orthopædic Out-stations for treatment or supervision ...	None.	13. Number of	
8. Number of attendances, at General Hospitals or other Institutions approved for the purpose, of patients for		(a) Specimens of sputum, &c., examined ...	315
(a) “Light” treatment ...	846	(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work ...	4
(b) Other special forms of treatment	None.	14. Number of Insured Persons on Dispensary Register on the 31st December ...	411
		15. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December ...	105
		16. Number of reports received during the year in respect of Insured Persons :	Not ascertained.
		(a) Form G.P. 17 ...	Do.
		(b) Form G.P. 36 ...	

TABLE V.

OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE OF THE 134 NEW PATIENTS FOUND TO BE SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

INSURED MALES.			INSURED FEMALES.			NON-INSURED MALES.			NON-INSURED FEMALES.			EX-SERVICE PATIENTS.		TOTAL.
Shoe Operative ...	24		Shoe Operative ...	13		Shoe Operative ...	1		Clothing Factory ...	1		Shoe Operative ...	2	
Carter ...	1		Clerk ...	1		Carrier ...	1		Housewife ...	17		Horsekeeper ...	1	
Clerk ...	1		Cook ...	1		Pantry Boy ...	1		Schoolgirl ...	8		Labourer, Farm ...	1	
Coach Painter ...	2		Companion ...	1		Salesman ...			School Teacher ...	2		Painter ...	1	
Currier ...	2		Domestic Servant ...	4		(Furnishing) ...	1		Nurse ...	1				
Engineer ...	4		Gaiter Needlewoman ...	1		Schoolboy ...	4		Nil ...	2				
Gardener ...	1		Housewife ...	1										
Grocer ...	1		Machinist, Clothing ...	4										
Hairdresser ...	1		" Corset ...	1										
Insurance Agent ...	1		Shop Assistant ...	1										
Labourer, Farm ...	2		Tailoress ...	1										
" Furnace ...	1		Typist ...	1										
" ...	4		Nil ...	1										
Legging Factory ...	1													
Oddman ...	1													
Railway Porter ...	1													
" Fireman ...	2													
" Gas Fitter ...	1													
Shop Keeper ...	2													
Printing Machine Minder ...	1													
Packing Case Maker ...	1													
Tailor's Cutter ...	1													
Warehouseman ...	1													
Wireless Operator ...	1													
Nil ...	1													
Insured Males ...	59		Insured Females ...	31		Non-Insured Males ...	8		Non-Insured Females ...	31		Ex-Service Patients ...	5	134

TABLE VI.

OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE OF THE 30 CONTACTS FOUND TO BE SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

INSURED MALES.			INSURED FEMALES.			NON-INSURED MALES.			NON-INSURED FEMALES.			EX-SERVICE PATIENTS.		TOTAL.
Shoe Operatives ...	7		Shoe Operative ...	4		Schoolboy ...	1		Housewife ...	4				
Baker ...	1		Housekeeper ...	1					Schoolgirl ...	5				
Clerk ...	1		Typist ...	1					Assistant Matron ...	1				
Currier ...	2													
Grocer ...	1													
Labourer ...	1													
Insured Males ...	13		Insured Females ...	6		Non-Insured Males ...	1		Non-Insured Females ...	10		...		30

TABLE VII.

OCCUPATIONAL INCIDENCE OF THE 19 PATIENTS FOUND TO BE SUFFERING FROM OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

INSURED MALES.			INSURED FEMALES.			NON-INSURED MALES.			NON-INSURED FEMALES.			EX-SERVICE PATIENTS.		TOTAL.
Shoe Operative ...	2		Shoe Operative ...	2		Art Metal Worker ...	1		Schoolgirl ...	1				
Factory, Clothing ...	1		*Corset Hand... ...	1		Farmer ...	1							
Fitter ...	1		Tailoress ...	1		*Infant ...	3							
			Nil ...	2		*Schoolboy ...	1							
						Nil ...	2							
Insured Males ...	4		Insured Females ...	6		Non-Insured Males ...	8		Non-Insured Females ...	1		Ex-Service Patients ...	...	19

* Contacts

HOME VISITATION BY TUBERCULOSIS NURSES.

During the year, the three Tuberculosis Nurses made 4,727 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients. This is considerably less than in the previous year, but in this connection it should be explained that the services of one of the Nurses was placed at the disposal of the Kettering Urban District Council in connection with the Small Pox epidemic from the 21st March to 23rd June.

LABORATORY WORK.

During the year, 308 specimens were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. Of this number, 99 were positive for tubercle bacilli and 209 negative. In addition, 277 specimens of sputum were examined for albumen.

SHELTERS.

The numbers of shelters occupied by tuberculous patients during the year was 20. All these are the property of the County Council. Six of the shelters were transferred to different parts of the County during the year.

CLASSIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS OCCURRING
IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY DURING THE
YEAR 1925.

Taken from Returns of Registrars of Deaths.

	Male.	Female.	TOTAL
Lungs	71	74	145
Meninges	4	2	6
Peritoneum and Intestines	1	2	3
Spinal Column	3	1	4
Generalized	4	6	10
Joints ... ..	...	...	...
Other Forms	1	1	2
TOTAL	84	86	170

TREATMENT OF LUPUS.

Five patients made daily attendances for varying periods at the Out-patient Department of the London Hospital for treatment by Finsen Light and Arc Light Baths. In three

cases the disease has been cured and in the others, which are still under treatment, progress has been satisfactory.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

All County patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis who were recommended for institutional treatment were treated at Rushden House Sanatorium, except two ex-service patients were sent to Brompton Hospital, London, for special treatment, and patients suffering from non-pulmonary forms of the disease were sent to other Institutions such as the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate, Wingfield Orthopædic Hospital, near Oxford, and Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot. During the year the accommodation available for cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis was increased from an average of four beds to an average of eight beds. This increased accommodation has been fully taken advantage of.

EXTENT OF TREATMENT DURING 1925, IN ALL INSTITUTIONS.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Institutions	In Institutions on Dec. 31st
Number of Patients	Adults. { M.	26	57	52	1	30
	{ F.	22	46	41	2	24
	Children. { M.	7	9	7	...	9
	{ F.	9	11	10	...	11
Total ...		64	123	110	3	74

As the above table shows, 187 patients received treatment in residential institutions during the year, as compared with 165 in the previous year.

TABLE VIII.
IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Classification on Admission to Institution.		Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment.												
			Under 3 Months.			3 to 6 Months.			6 to 12 Months.			More than 12 Months.			Total.
			M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	9	7	...	...	2	24
		Improved ... ..	...	...	...	3	4	...	8	5	3	...	...	3	26
		Not Improved ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. Plus Early	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Improved ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	6
		Not Improved ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Class T.B. Plus Middle	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Improved ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	14	9	...	...	33
		Not Improved ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	8
		Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
	Class T.B. Plus Advanced	Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Improved ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
		Not Improved ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5
		Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
NON-PULMONARY		Quiescent ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	
		Improved ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Not Improved ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
		Died in Institution ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table VIII. shows the immediate results of Institutional Treatment, classified according to the condition of the patient on admission and discharge, and also shows the duration of treatment.

The average period of treatment of patients discharged from residential institutions during the year was 202 days, the longest period being 497 days and the shortest seven days.

EX-SERVICE MEN.

As in previous years since the war a number of ex-service patients have attended at the Dispensaries for examination on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions and for recommendations as to treatment. The number of such cases, of course, is becoming smaller year by year, and it has not been considered necessary to prepare separate tables relating to these ex-service patients this year.

TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION AT RUSHDEN HOUSE SANATORIUM.

An increase in the number of available beds was made during the year. This increase was foreshadowed in the report for the year 1924. No adverse criticisms have been made of the conduct of the establishment after official or other inspections, and the local interest taken in the Sanatorium is very gratifying.

During the year 1924 sanction was obtained from the Ministry of Health to make use of 68 beds in the Sanatorium for the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. These beds were allocated as follows:—60 beds for patients from the area of the County, 5 beds for ex-service men and 3 beds for paying patients and emergencies. Towards the end of 1924, however, London County Council made applications for the use of 3 beds for female patients. Sanction was obtained from the Ministry for this purpose, and three London female

patients have been in residence since. Still later in 1924 it was agreed to extend the number of beds to 70 and to offer three beds for male patients to London County Council. Sanction for this was obtained from the Ministry early in 1925 and towards the end of February three male patients were sent from London, so that for the greater part of this year, six of our beds have been utilised by London patients. The 70 beds were allocated as follows :—60 beds for patients from the area of the County, 2 beds for ex-Service men, 6 beds, viz. :—3 for males and 3 for females for London County Council patients, and 2 beds for paying patients and emergencies.

An officer from the Ministry of Health made an inspection in September and offered no adverse criticism.

Stimulated by our success at the County Agricultural Show last year, we again competed this year, and although the competition was very keen, succeeded in obtaining five prizes for our apples and pears.

Friends in various parts of the County, amongst whom are some old patients, continue to take a keen interest in the Sanatorium and patients, and have kept us well supplied with books, magazines, toys, etc. A very handsome rocking-horse was presented for the use of the children.

The wireless set continues to be much appreciated by the patients.

As heretofore, patients on admission are classified in accordance with Memorandum 37 T. into Class T.B. minus, and Class T.B. plus Groups 1, 2, 3. The returns showing (1) the classification of immediate results on discharge (2) the average number of beds available for patients (3) the extent of Residential Treatment, are also in accordance with this Memorandum.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1925.

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
*Class T.B. minus ...	16	18	15	49
†Class T.B. plus :				
Group 1 ...	2	4	...	6
Group 2 ...	15	15	...	30
Group 3 ...	26	16	2	44
Non-Pulmonary ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	59	53	17	129

* Class T.B. minus (corresponding to Class A in previous reports)—
Cases in which tubercle bacilli have not yet been demonstrated
in the sputum ; such cases are transferable to Class T.B. plus if and
when the bacilli are found.

† Class T.B. plus (corresponding to Class B in previous reports)—
Cases in which tubercle bacilli have been demonstrated.
Grouped to indicate (1) slight, (2) marked, (3) profound systemic
disturbance.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS
DURING THE YEAR 1925.

	Observation	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Total.
		"Sanatorium" Beds.	"Hospital" Beds.	Disease of Bones & Joints	Other Conditions.	
Adult Males	20·86	7	...	...	27·86
Adult Females	20·86	7	...	...	27·86
Children under 15	...	14	...	...	...	14
TOTAL	55·72	14	...	...	69·72

No beds are actually kept for observation cases, but accommodation can be made for such cases when required.

In the following table is set out the occupation, in which patients are stated to have been employed immediately prior to admission.

Occupation.	Males	Occupation	Females
Boot and Shoe Operative	25	Boot and Shoe Operative	20
General Labourer ...	8	Housewife... ...	18
Painter ...	1	Nurse ...	1
Currier ...	2	Corset Machinist ...	2
Clerk ...	3	Tailoress (Factory) ...	1
Engineer ...	3	Shop Assistant ...	1
Messenger ...	1	Canteen Overseer ...	1
Leather Dresser ...	3	Lady Help ...	1
Motor Mechanic ...	1	Machinist	
Musical Instrument Maker	1	(Clothing Factory) ...	3
Fitter and Turner ...	1	Domestic Servant ...	4
Postman ...	1	Waitress ...	1
Farm Labourer ...	2	School Girl ...	10
Pipe Joiner ...	1		
Cold Storage Keeper ...	1		
Motor Carrier ...	1		
Salesman (Stores) ...	1		
Warehouseman			
(Boot and Shoe) ...	1		
Furnace Labourer ...	1		
Baker ...	1		
School Boy ...	7		
TOTAL ...	66	TOTAL ...	63

GRADUATED EXERCISE.—Carried out as in previous years. Five grades of work have been prepared on coloured cards. Each patient is graded according to his or her fitness by the Medical Superintendent, and provided with a card for that particular grade. All work and exercise is carried out under the direct supervision of the Medical Superintendent.

GARDENING AND AGRICULTURE.—Those patients who are fit receive regular instruction by the gardener under the direct supervision of the Medical Superintendent. Every endeavour is made by the Medical Superintendent and the gardener to make the patients take a lively interest in their

work. The Sanatorium has excellent provision both for teaching and practice, there being two hothouses, two large gardens, an orchard and other grounds around the buildings.

Demonstrations are given each year by the gardener and County Horticultural Superintendent in pruning, grafting and spraying of fruit trees, and in grading and packing of fruit for show, sale and transport. Not only have enough fruit and vegetables been grown to supply the needs of the Institution, but in addition we have had a quantity for sale. We have grown about half the quantity of potatoes required for the needs of the Sanatorium.

POULTRY AND PIG FARMING.—As heretofore, instruction in the rearing, feeding and general care of fowls, and the feeding and care of pigs is given by the gardener. An incubator and rearer are kept for this purpose. We have again been able to keep the Institution supplied with eggs from our own fowls.

JOINERY, CARPENTRY AND PAINTING.—The patients receive regular instruction in these, from the “handyman” and from any skilled workman who may happen to be undergoing treatment in the Sanatorium. We have a workshop sufficiently equipped for this purpose. The patients under the supervision of the “handyman” assist in the repair of woodwork, glazing, painting, etc., of the buildings, and do really useful work towards keeping the premises in good repair. Nothing of a skilled nature is attempted.

BOOT REPAIRS.—A set of Shoemaker’s tools is provided for the use of patients. Many of the patients make good use of these in doing their own repairs.

SCHOOL.—Much useful help **has** been given to the Medical Superintendent during the year in the children’s instruction by two female patients, neither of whom had any sputum.

The patients have given most useful and willing assistance in the repair of buildings and in the upkeep of the grounds

and continue to take a keen interest in the welfare of the Sanatorium, even after they have gone back to their homes.

ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING 1925. (Memo. 37/T).

	In Institution on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	Died in Institution	In Institution on Dec. 31st	
Number of Patients. Children. Adults.	M.	24	59	57	...	26
	F.	24	53	48	2	27
	M.	7	7	6	1	7
	F.	8	10	10	...	8
Number of Observation Cases. Children. Adults.	M.	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...
	M.	...	...	...	...	...
	F.	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	63	129	121	3	68	

ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING 1925 (Ex-Service Pensioners).

Disease Quiescent.	Improved.	No Material Improve- ment.	Died.	Still in Institution.	Total.
1	10	...	...	3	14

The admission and discharge of patients is notified to the Tuberculosis Officer and the Medical Officer of Health of their district.

ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS
DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1925. (Memo 37/T (Draft)).

Classification on Admission to Institution		Condition at time of Discharge	Duration of Residential Treatment												Total.
			Under 3 Months			3 to 6 Months			6 to 12 Months			More than 12 Months			
			M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. Minus.	{ Quiescent Improved No Material Improvement Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	6	1	...	1	5	6	...	...	1	20
			...	1	...	3	2	...	...	3	4	...	...	4	17
			1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	{ Quiescent Improved No Material Improvement Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
			1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
		
		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. plus Group 2	{ Quiescent Improved No Material Improvement Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	6
			2	1	...	15	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	27
			...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. plus Group 3	{ Quiescent Improved No Material Improvement Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4	2	...	13	6	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	41
			...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones and Joints.	{ Quiescent or Arrested ... Improved No Material Improvement Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Abdominal	{ Quiescent or Arrested ... Improved No Material Improvement Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Other Organs.	{ Quiescent or Arrested ... Improved No Material Improvement Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
		
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Peripheral Glands.	{ Quiescent or Arrested ... Improved No Material Improvement Died in Institution ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
		
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.			Under 1 week.			1 to 2 Weeks.			2 to 4 Weeks.			More than 4 Weeks.			
		Tuberculous ... ..	...			...			...			...			...
		Non-Tuberculous ... ..	...			...			...			...			...
Observation for purpose of diagnosis.		Doubtful ... ..	...			...			...			...			...

In addition the Local Education Authority is notified of admission and discharge of children.

Notification of discharges is made to the County Nursing Association, to the County Councillor for the District in which the patient resides, and to local social service leagues (if any) etc., by the County Medical Officer of Health.

All patients before being discharged from the Sanatorium are instructed to report within a reasonable time to the Tuberculosis Officer at the Dispensary nearest their home, and the majority of the patients do so. Many of the old patients pay visits from time to time, or write of their progress and in some cases ask for advice or help. The Medical Superintendent always encourages them to keep in touch with him.

Respiratory Diseases Mortality.—(Bronchitis and Pneumonia). There were 278 deaths from these diseases as against 291 for the year 1924. For the five years 1921-25 the average number was 277, as against 243 for 1920.

The mortality rate for 1925 was 1·29 per 1,000 of the population as against 1·35 for 1924, an average rate of 1·29 for the five years 1921-25, and 1·12 for 1920. Brackley Borough was the only District which had no mortality from these diseases. Finedon had the highest rate (2·62) among the Urban Districts, while in the Rural Districts the lowest was Middleton Cheney (0·41) and the highest, Thrapston (2·28).

Table II. (facing page 17) shows the number of deaths, with death-rates, for each District of the County.

Cancer Mortality.—The number of deaths from Cancer amounted to 309, of which 137 belonged to the Combined Urban Districts and 172 to the Combined Rural Districts. Of the total deaths, 151 were of males—Urban 68, Rural 83 and 158 of females—Urban 69, Rural 89. The total mortality for the year 1924 was 282—118 males and 164 females, and the average mortality for the five years 1921-25 was 297—males 139, females 158.

The total mortality rate for the Administrative County per 1,000 of the population for the year 1925 was 1.43 against 1.31 for the year 1924 and as against an average rate of 1.38 for the five years 1921-25. Similarly, for the Combined Urban Districts the rates were 1.34, 1.19 and 1.23, and for the Combined Rural Districts 1.51, 1.41 and 1.51 respectively.

In respect of sex mortality, the Administrative County had a male rate of 0.70 per 1,000 of the total population against 0.54 for the year 1924, and as against an average rate of 0.64 for the five years 1921-25; similarly the female rates were 0.73, 0.76 and 0.73 respectively. For the Combined Urban Districts for the same periods the rates for males were 0.66, 0.51 and 0.59 and for females 0.67, 0.67 and 0.63; and for the Combined Rural Districts the rates for males were 0.73, 0.58 and 0.69, and for females 0.78, 0.83 and 0.82 respectively.

As stated in the reports for 1923 and 1924 the age at which this disease shows its greatest fatality is from 45 years and upwards and the deaths in the Administrative County at this age period for the year 1925 amounted to 90.6 per cent. of the total Cancer mortality as against 93.2 for the year 1924.

Slightly more than one-eighth (or 12.2 per cent) of the total deaths from **all causes** in the Administrative County during the year 1925 were recorded as being due to Cancer, and this rate is 1.6 per cent. higher than that for England and Wales for the year 1924. (The figures for the year 1925 are not yet published).

Health Visitors, District Nurses and Midwives are provided with printed instructions as to early conditions which should not be overlooked in relation to Cancer, so that prompt remediable treatment in the initial stages may be obtained.

Table II. (facing page 17) shows the number of deaths, and rates per 1,000 of population for each Urban and Rural District.

General Zymotic Diseases and Mortality.—The total number of deaths from this mortality which includes Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Puerperal

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1925.

(52 weeks ended 2nd January, 1926.)

TABLE IX.

DISEASES.	URBAN DISTRICTS.															RURAL DISTRICTS.															Totals for Administrative County.		
	Brackley (Borough)	Daventry (Borough)	Higham Ferrers (Boro')	Burton Latimer	Desborough	Finedon	Irthlingborough	Kettering	Oundle	Raunds	Rothwell	Rushden	Wellingborough	Totals for Combined Urban Districts.	Brackley	Brixworth	Crick	Daventry	Easton-on-the-Hill	Gretton	Hardingstone	Kettering	Middleton Cheney	Northampton	Oundle	Oxendon	Potterspury	Thrapston	Towcester	Wellingborough		Totals for Combined Rural Districts.	
*Small Pox	19	151	3	3	...	176	10	1	11	187
*Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	49	18	...	7	7	18	226	1	1	36	17	170	550	11	9	1	24	...	5	9	77	...	27	25	8	3	14	8	71	292	842
*Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ... ..	...	5	2	...	1	1	3	50	...	...	...	10	8	80	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	5	...	7	2	1	6	11	4	11	52	132
*Erysipelas	1	2	...	2	3	1	1	18	...	4	3	7	11	53	1	1	1	3	...	...	2	1	1	6	...	2	2	1	1	4	26	79
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	9	14
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	2
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	14
*Enteric Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	7
*Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	7
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System...	2	...	2	2	5	9	11	37	1	6	...	18	30	123	4	6	...	9	1	2	9	5	2	17	8	7	3	17	10	14	114	237	
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	14	...	1	...	6	8	35	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	20	55
Pneumonia	4	2	1	8	2	3	3	36	3	6	1	13	13	95	4	8	3	6	...	2	19	7	...	17	...	4	17	4	10	1	102	197	
Malaria (contracted abroad) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	7	58	24	14	42	23	37	541	6	21	43	78	244	1,138	21	28	6	54	2	9	42	107	4	76	37	26	32	53	36	104	637	1,775	

* The notifications shewn in respect of these diseases are as furnished by the Registrar-General; the remaining notifications shewn on the table are compiled from the weekly Returns of the District Medical Officers of Health.

There was also one case of Human Anthrax notified in the Irthlingborough Urban District.

Sepsis, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) amounted to 64, as against 59 for the year 1924. The average for the five years 1921-25 was 67 as compared with 88 for the year 1920. Of the deaths during 1925, 35 were in the Combined Urban Districts and 29 in the Combined Rural Districts.

The general zymotic mortality rate for the Administrative County was 0·29 per 1,000 of the population as against 0·27 for the year 1924. The average rate for the five years 1921-25 was 0·30, against 0·40 for the year 1920.

Of the 64 deaths, 26 were from Whooping Cough, 14 from Measles, and 8 from Diphtheria. No deaths from these diseases occurred in Higham Ferrers Borough, Irthlingborough and Oundle Urban Districts, Crick, Gretton, Hardingstone, Oxendon and Potterspury Rural Districts. Brackley Borough (0·86) had the highest Urban rate and Easton-on-the-Hill (2·72) the highest Rural rate.

The mortality rate for the chief **notifiable** diseases, viz. :—Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever and Puerperal Sepsis was 0·08 per 1,000 of the population, as against 0·15 for the year 1924. The average rate for the five years 1921-25 was 0·12.

The total number of notifications of above-mentioned diseases, and inclusive of 79 cases of Erysipelas, amounted to 1,254 which gives a case rate of 5·82 per 1,000 of the population as against 6·05 in 1924. The average case rate for the five years 1921-25 was 4·52. Of these notified cases, 19 were fatal, as against 33 for the year 1924. Scarlet Fever was responsible for more than 67 per cent. of above notifications.

Table II. (facing p. 17) gives deaths and death-rates in each District, and Table IX. (attached) gives numbers and class of cases of infectious diseases, similarly.

Small Pox.—187 cases of Small Pox were notified in the Administrative County during the year 1925, of which 151 were in the Kettering Urban District. The first case brought

to notice occurred in this last-named District and was diagnosed on February 6th. The patient was a female, aged 22, a milliner employed in a local establishment; she was unvaccinated and had not been away from Kettering for some time, except to parties at Cottingham and Wellingborough within the previous fortnight. She was at once removed to Hospital, and thirty-five contacts were traced, many of whom were prevailed upon to be re-vaccinated. There is good reason for believing that this case was preceded by two or more unrecognised ones. (There were two deaths—one each in Kettering Urban and Rural Districts).

The following will show the subsequent course of events :—

DISTRICT.	February. No. of cases.	March. No. of cases.	April. No. of cases.	May. No. of cases.	June. No. of cases.	Total.
<i>Urban</i> Kettering	19	67	44	17	4	151
Desboro'	1	3	10	5	...	19
Rothwell..	...	1	2	...	...	3
Rushden ...	...	...	...	2	1	3
<i>Rural</i> Kettering	2 (Rushton 1) (Warkton 1)	6 (Broughton 1) (Cranford 1) (L. Weldon 4)	2 Corby 1) (L. Weldon 1)	...	...	10
Oxendon ...	...	...	1 (Stoke Alb'ny)	...	...	1
Total ...	22	77	59	24	5	187

The last case was at Kettering during the week ended June 27th.

Two of the County Council Health Visitors and two of the Nurses on the County Tuberculosis Dispensary Staff were loaned to the Kettering Urban District Council for the tracing of contacts, &c. during the outbreak, for varying periods, between March 21st and June 23rd.

In March, the District Medical Officers of Health were written to urging compulsory notification of Chicken Pox in their Districts ; this resulted in the adoption of compulsory notification for varying periods in eight Urban Districts and six Rural Districts. In Daventry Borough, Kettering Urban District and Daventry Rural District compulsory notification was already temporarily in force, and in Hardingstone and Potterspury Rural Districts it has been in force for some years past.

Information was received in January from the Naval and Army authorities of contacts from a Small Pox infected ship proceeding to their destinations in this County, and from the Medical Officer of Health for Northampton County Borough, in March, May, June and October of contacts with Borough cases, who were resident in the County. Prompt notification was made to the several District Medical Officers of Health concerned, and no cases occurred.

In consequence of suspicious cases at Rushden early in April, in the Hardingstone Rural District in May, and in Wellingborough Rural District in June, these were seen by the County Medical Officer of Health with the attending medical practitioner and found not to be cases of Small Pox.

It has to be recorded that the extensive character of the Kettering outbreak was largely due to the mildness of the disease in the earlier period of the epidemic, which led to "missed" cases among contacts whether with recognised or unrecognised infection. In the month of March, Dr. Bertram Smith, deputy medical officer of health for Nottingham, was put in charge of the emergency measures for dealing with the Small Pox epidemic at Kettering, and the able and reliable assistance he received from the District Council's Officers and others materially helped in the discovery and isolation of subsequent contacts which led to the termination of the outbreak.

VACCINATION.

The latest figures for Vaccination, available for this report, are for the year 1924, and unlike those for 1923 show a general retrogression: no doubt the figures for 1925, after the experience of Small Pox within the County during that year, will reflect the reverse. As compared with the year 1923, the rates of "successful vaccination" for 1924 showed that they were maintained favourably in respect of most of the Unions as indicated in the last report, but there was a distinct falling off in the Potterspury Union.

At the end of the year 1924, the total of infants living unvaccinated in the County was 78 per cent. of the births, as against 75 per cent. in the preceding year; the rate for the quinquennial period 1918-1922 was 80·6 per cent. and for that of 1913-1917 was 76·5 per cent.

944 Certificates of Successful Vaccination of children up to 14 years of age were received by the Vaccination Officer at Kettering during the Small Pox epidemic of 1925.

Scarlet Fever.—There was an appreciable decrease in the number of cases notified as compared with the year 1924, there being 842 cases against 1,026. The average number of cases for the five years 1921-25 was 700. The Districts with the largest number of cases were Kettering and Wellingborough Urban, Kettering and Wellingborough Rural, Daventry Borough and Rothwell Urban, Northampton, Oundle and Daventry Rural. Brackley Borough, Burton Latimer Urban District, Easton-on-the-Hill and Middleton Cheney Rural Districts were free from the disease. The total scarlet fever prevalence was equal to a sickness rate of 0·39 per cent. of the population as against 0·47 for the year 1924. The average rate for the five years 1921-25 was 0·32 per cent. Of the cases during 1925, 550 were in the Combined Urban Districts and 292 in the Combined Rural Districts; there were only three deaths or 0·35 per cent. of the notified cases, against 0·48 for the year 1924.

ANALYSIS OF VACCINATION OFFICERS' RETURNS, 1893-1924.

UNIONS IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.	PERCENTAGES OF BIRTHS IN RESPECTIVE YEARS.																												UNIONS IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON.			
	Certificates of " Successful Vaccination." (Col. 1)								Certificates of " Conscientious Objection." (Col. 2)							Not finally accounted for. (Col. 3)								Total Living Unvaccinated. (Col. 2 + Col. 3).								
	1893-97	1898-1902	1903-1907	1908-1912	1913-1917	1918-1922	1923	1924	1898-1902	1903-1907	1908-1912	1913-1917	1918-1922	1923	1924	1893-97	1898-1902	1903-1907	1908-1912	1913-1917	1918-1922	1923	1924	*	1893-97	1898-1902	1903-1907	1908-1912		1913-1917	1918-1922	1923	1924
BRACKLEY ...	39.1	51.3	68.9	30.0	23.7	12.4	39.4	37.8	10.7	13.6	47.4	60.4	68.1	52.9	55.4	47.7	30.8	9.2	16.7	11.1	13.2	2.9	3.0	49.3	41.6	22.3	64.1	71.5	81.3	55.8	58.4	BRACKLEY
BRIXWORTH ...	42.9	50.6	58.6	39.3	28.2	15.4	29.4	22.5	14.4	20.9	51.6	62.5	68.2	50.7	65.0	44.2	28.0	12.9	5.1	3.7	12.9	17.2	10.2	49.2	42.5	33.9	56.7	66.2	81.1	67.9	75.2	BRIXWORTH
DAVENTRY ...	51.1	56.9	64.3	35.6	23.6	26.0	38.7	34.4	15.0	18.4	48.5	61.8	65.5	52.2	56.4	36.3	19.8	10.5	9.8	8.8	4.5	5.1	4.3	39.4	34.8	28.9	58.4	70.7	70.0	57.3	60.7	DAVENTRY
HARDINGSTONE ...	38.5	48.9	47.2	23.5	15.3	10.8	17.0	16.6	34.4	41.0	68.7	76.8	82.7	75.7	78.3	42.7	8.2	4.3	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.4	51.1	42.7	45.3	71.0	79.2	84.6	77.7	79.7	HARDINGST'NE
KETTERING ...	1.6	17.3	28.5	13.2	6.8	5.8	6.6	7.2	21.4	51.9	76.9	83.8	85.1	86.6	87.0	84.2	47.7	10.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	1.6	1.6	84.2	69.2	62.1	79.6	86.5	88.0	88.2	88.6	KETTERING
NORTHAMPTON ...	3.7	16.6	24.8	17.2	11.1	8.7	12.4	9.8	31.4	56.4	70.5	77.5	80.3	79.6	84.6	74.2	39.8	10.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	3.3	2.1	83.3	71.2	66.5	76.0	82.8	86.0	82.9	86.7	NORTHAMPT'N
OUNDLE ...	82.8	85.1	81.4	54.4	32.1	26.0	42.6	46.5	3.3	5.2	35.0	54.9	59.3	50.9	50.0	9.0	4.8	6.5	5.0	8.2	9.4	3.1	1.3	9.2	8.1	11.7	40.0	63.2	68.7	54.0	51.3	OUNDLE
†PETERBOROUGH ...	84.0	76.3	77.6	52.4	37.6	30.3	36.9	34.1	2.1	4.4	35.1	52.2	60.1	55.9	59.5	7.6	11.1	10.2	6.3	4.7	4.4	3.1	1.7	7.6	13.2	14.6	41.4	57.0	64.5	59.0	61.2	†PETERBORO'
POTTERSPURY ...	58.9	57.5	60.4	28.8	20.0	15.5	28.1	18.1	27.4	29.7	64.6	74.6	77.9	64.0	78.0	29.2	6.1	3.4	1.4	1.2	2.8	1.5	1.0	33.0	33.5	33.2	66.1	75.9	80.7	65.5	79.0	POTTERSPURY
THRAPSTON ...	10.9	38.7	47.2	18.6	15.3	9.7	12.6	12.9	43.8	40.9	70.6	76.7	84.8	79.1	82.9	72.0	9.9	4.9	7.1	1.6	1.5	4.0	1.2	79.7	53.7	45.8	77.8	78.4	86.3	83.1	84.1	THRAPSTON
TOWCESTER ...	38.9	47.9	49.6	25.0	20.1	15.9	28.8	30.6	27.4	29.6	65.8	70.5	75.2	62.3	63.8	43.9	16.2	12.5	3.6	2.9	4.0	4.7	1.8	50.7	43.6	42.1	69.5	73.4	79.2	67.0	65.6	TOWCESTER
WELLINGBOROUGH ...	1.1	16.2	40.5	19.5	8.8	7.5	11.6	9.3	22.4	45.5	71.0	82.0	83.9	81.2	80.7	82.2	50.8	5.6	2.5	3.6	2.9	2.9	5.4	86.4	73.2	51.2	73.5	85.6	86.8	84.1	86.1	WELLINGBORO'
MEANS ...	25.7	35.4	46.1	26.3	17.7	14.2	20.4	18.0	21.6	37.0	62.3	72.0	75.9	71.6	75.3	58.4	32.2	8.7	4.9	4.4	4.7	3.4	2.7	62.8	53.9	45.7	67.3	76.5	80.6	75.0	78.0	MEANS.

* In the returns for the years 1893—97 the number of Certificates of Conscientious Objection received in respect of the children born in 1897 has not been included in the Percentages " Not finally accounted for," but allowance has been made for these in the " Total Living Unvaccinated."

† The Soke of Peterborough is a County in itself, and I am therefore much indebted to the courtesy of the Clerk of the Peterborough Union for furnishing me with information for the purposes of this table.

N.B.—The Rural Districts of Crick, Oxendon, Gretton, Easton-on-the-Hill, and Middleton Cheney are included in Unions in the Counties of Warwick, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, and Oxford, and do not therefore enter into the above Analysis; on the other hand the Unions of Brackley, Oundle and Thrapston, Potterspury, and Wellingborough, include a few parishes in Bucks. and Oxon., Hunts., Bucks., and Beds. respectively. The Union of Northampton includes the Borough of Northampton, except the parish of Far Cotton, which is included in the Union of Hardingstone.

Diphtheria (including Membraneous Croup).—I am glad to be able to report a marked decrease in the number of notifications of this disease, there being 132 cases against 185 for the year 1924. The average number for the five years 1921-25 was 146.

The Combined Urban Districts with 80 cases had a sickness rate of 0·78 per 1,000 of the population, the Combined Rural Districts had 52 cases and a rate of 0·45, while the rate for the whole Administrative County was 0·61. Eight deaths occurred—all in the Urban Districts—giving a case mortality rate of 6·06 per cent., as against 8·64 for the year 1924. The average rate for the five years 1921-25 was 8·90. Fifty of the cases were in Kettering Urban District, eleven in each of the Rural Districts of Thrapston and Wellingborough, and ten in Rushden Urban District. Five Urban Districts and five Rural Districts had no cases.

Enteric Fever.—Only seven cases were notified as against eighteen in the year 1924. The average number for the five years 1921-25 was fifteen. The deaths for the same periods were one, five and three respectively.

Puerperal Fever—Puerperal Sepsis.—Seven cases were notified as against twelve in the year 1924. The average number for the five years 1921-25 was six. The deaths for the same periods were five, seven and five respectively. A detailed statement on the midwives cases appears in the section of this Report dealing with the Inspection of Midwives.

(The total Maternal Mortality—i.e., Puerperal Fever and Other Diseases and Accidents of Parturition—for the year 1925 was 11, as against 12 for the year 1924, and as against an average of 16 for the five years 1921-25; the mortality rates per 1,000 births for the same periods were 3·16, 3·43 and 4·30 respectively. For England and Wales the rate for 1925 is not yet published but that for 1924 was 3·70 and the average for the four years 1921-24 was 3·64. See Table I. (on page 16) as to details for the several Districts).

No application for the services of a nurse was made under the provisions of the County Council's scheme by which the Northamptonshire Nursing Association undertakes the nursing of such cases.

Erysipelas.—Seventy-nine cases were notified as against sixty-three for the year 1924. The average number for the five years 1921-25 was 64. No information is available as to deaths from this cause.

Measles (and German Measles).—There was an increase in Measles during the year 1925, as compared with the year 1924. According to information furnished by the District Medical Officers of Health on their Weekly Infectious Disease Returns, there were prevalences in six Urban Districts and in certain parishes in 11 Rural Districts. No cases were reported from seven Urban Districts and five Rural Districts—Brackley, Daventry, and Higham Ferrers Boroughs, Irthlingborough, Kettering, Raunds and Rushden Urban, and Brackley, Crick, Easton-on-the-Hill, Middleton Cheney and Oxendon Rural.

There were 14 deaths as against five in the year 1924 and as compared with an average of eight for the five years 1921-25.

(German Measles was prevalent in April, in Potterspury Rural District).

As in the years 1923 and 1924, no application was received for the services of a nurse to be supplied under the *arrangements which exist between the County Council and the Northamptonshire Nursing Association, and it may be well to set out again in detail the particulars as to these arrangements, which have been previously notified by my predecessor as follows :—

The notification by letter, telephone, or telegram of Measles cases to be nursed must be made to me by the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the outbreak occurs, and I

* These arrangements also extend to nursing of cases of Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa in young children, as well as cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Sepsis and Poliomyelitis, when Measles is not very prevalent.

will then at once notify the Superintendent of the Association to make arrangements for the cases to be attended.

Accommodation for the emergency nurse in the place where the outbreak of Measles has occurred is to be found by the Medical Officer of Health of the District in conjunction with the Superintendent.

All cases of Measles are eligible for special nursing whether the patients are members of a local Nursing Association or not, but where possible in the case of non-members, payment for treatment may be collected by the County or Local Association.

Whooping Cough.—This disease showed a decrease, prevalences being confined to Finedon Urban District, Daventry, Kettering and Oundle Rural Districts, and there were a few cases in Easton-on-the-Hill Rural District. The mortality was exceptionally heavy, there being 26 deaths as against six for the year 1924, and as compared with an average of 15 for the five years 1921-25.

Chicken Pox.—This disease was compulsorily notifiable for varying periods in Daventry Borough, Burton Latimer, Desborough, Irthlingborough, Kettering, Oundle, Raunds, Rothwell, Rushden and Wellingborough Urban Districts, and Brixworth, Daventry, Kettering, Northampton, Oundle, Thrapston and Wellingborough Rural Districts. It is permanently included as a notifiable disease in Hardingstone and Potterspury Rural Districts.

No less than 1,057 notifications were received, in addition to prevalences in two districts.

No cases were reported in Brackley Borough, Brackley, Gretton, Middleton Cheney, Oxendon and Towcester Rural Districts.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis. (Under two years of age). Five deaths occurred—all in the Combined Rural Districts—as against 15 in the year 1924, and as compared with an average of 16 for the five years 1921-25.

Influenza.—Prevalences were recorded in Burton Latimer, Desborough, Finedon, Oundle and Rothwell Urban Districts, and in certain parishes in Brixworth, Crick, Daventry, Hardingstone, Middleton Cheney and Oundle Rural Districts. Though the number of deaths (68) was higher than the average (64) for the five years 1921-25, it was well below that for the year 1924 (102). Of the deaths during the year 1925, 29 occurred in the Combined Urban Districts and 39 in the Combined Rural Districts.

Pneumonia. (Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal). There was again a slight increase in notifications of this disease, there being 197 cases against 173 cases in the year 1924. The average number for the five years 1921-25 was 171. Ninety-five of the cases occurred in the Combined Urban Districts and 102 in the Combined Rural Districts. No cases were recorded from Easton-on-the-Hill, Middleton Cheney and Oundle Rural Districts.

From **all forms** of Pneumonia, 138 deaths occurred—65 in the Combined Urban Districts and 73 in the Combined Rural Districts—as against 103 in the year 1924 and as compared with an average of 118 for the five years 1921-25.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Two cases were notified, in the Desborough Urban District and Crick Rural District respectively as against seven for the year 1924 and as compared with an average of three cases for the five years 1921-25. As in the years 1922 and 1923, no death occurred as against one in the year 1924 and two in the year 1921.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—Fourteen cases were notified as against 19 for the year 1924, and as compared with an average of 10 notifications for the five years 1921-25. Eleven of the cases were in the Combined Urban Districts. There were five deaths against nine for the year 1924 and as compared with an average of six deaths for the five years 1921-25.

The Districts in which the cases occurred were Higham

Ferrers Borough, Burton Latimer, Desborough, Kettering, Raunds and Rushden Urban, Daventry and Thrapston Rural.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were no cases nor deaths in the year 1925, as against two cases and one death in the year 1924, and as compared with an average of one case and one death for the five years 1921-25.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Fourteen cases were notified—same number as for each of the years 1923 and 1924—as compared with an average of 15 cases for the five years 1921-25.

Further reference to the whole of the cases (notified and un-notified) appears in the portion of the report dealing with the Inspection of Midwives.

Mumps.—There were prevalences of this disease in certain parishes in Brixworth, Daventry, Hardingstone, Kettering, Oundle and Thrapston Rural Districts, and a few cases in the Oxendon Rural District.

Malaria.—Two cases of Malaria, contracted abroad, were reported from the Raunds and Wellingborough Urban Districts respectively.

Human Anthrax.—There was one case notified, in the Irthlingborough Urban District.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS AND DISINFECTION.

Although there was no increase during the year of the ordinary isolation hospital provision in the County, there was necessarily a considerable development at the Small Pox hospital of the Kettering Joint Hospital Board in consequence of the prevalence of that disease within the area covered by that authority. In the last report it was stated that steps had been taken to extend the operations of the Board by the inclusion of certain adjoining Districts, and at the time of

the outbreak of Small Pox early in February it was expected that the new Provisional Order constituting the enlarged Joint Committee would have been in operation. This was not, however, issued till the 28th April, 1925, and there was some difficulty at first in devising arrangements for meeting the needs arising from the rapid development of the outbreak. They were successfully overcome, and the credit for securing a system of efficient isolation of the cases was largely due to cordial co-operation between the Joint Hospital Board and the Local Sanitary Authorities. Under the new Provisional Order, the Constituent Authorities are the Urban District Councils of Kettering, Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell, and the Rural District Councils of Kettering and Oxendon.

In view of the possible spread of Small Pox to other parts of the County, certain arrangements were entered into by some of the District Councils. It was decided by the Brixworth Rural Authority that their hospital should be held in readiness to receive cases of Small Pox from their own area as well as from those of the Northampton and Daventry Rural District Councils. An Agreement was entered into between these Authorities under date the 31st March, 1925, that in the event of the occurrence of a case of Small Pox in either or any of the Districts of the Joint Councils, the Brixworth Hospital at Holcot should be reserved for the isolation of such case, and that other cases of infectious disease from the Brixworth District should be received and treated in the Daventry Council's hospital at Staverton. This arrangement was of great importance, affecting as it did an aggregate population of some 33,000 inhabiting an area of about 140,000 acres in the west-central part of the County.

SCHOOLS.

As stated in the Report on Medical Inspection to the Education Committee, there were 65 School Departments closed during the year on account of the prevalence of

infectious disease, as against 59 in 1924, 113 in 1923, 141 in 1922 and 46 in 1921. The diseases which were mainly in question were Measles, Influenza and Mumps; but it is noticeable that Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough were nearly negligible as factors, though the latter was in evidence in the last quarter of the year 1924.

The following tabulation shows the effects of monthly prevalence of disease on elementary school work during the year :—

SCHOOLS

CLOSED.	MONTHS.	DISEASE PREVALENCE.
16	January	... Measles (7), Mumps (5). Influenza (3), Scarlet Fever.
26	February	... Measles (20), Mumps (3), Influenza (3).
13	March	... Measles (7), Influenza (5), Small Pox.
2	April	... Measles, Scarlet Fever.
3	May	... Measles (2), Mumps.
1	September	... Measles.
3	October	... Mumps, Scarlet Fever, Whoop- ing Cough.
1	November	... Scarlet Fever.

The reports of the District Medical Officers of Health received generally indicate that care has been exercised in oversight of the sanitary arrangements at the schools.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Under the scheme for providing medical assistance to those suffering from Venereal Diseases the Treatment Centre in the County is established at the Northampton General Hospital,

and the contributing local authorities under that scheme are the County Borough Council of Northampton and the County Councils for the Administrative Counties of Northampton and Buckingham.

The total number of new County cases attending for treatment at the Centre during the year amounted to 78, as against 75 in 1924, 111 in 1923, and 101 in 1922. Five of the patients who submitted themselves for examination were found to be suffering from conditions other than Venereal, as against two in 1924. There was, therefore, a check in the continuous decline of the prevalence of these diseases which appeared to be so apparent in the preceding year. The rate of self-discharge of patients after treatment, from all the contributing areas, amounted to 1·37 per cent., as against 1·19 per cent. for the year 1924, 2·22 in 1923 and 11·58 in 1922. It was found necessary, after strict investigation as to means, to repay the railway or bus fares in respect of seven persons, as against nine in 1924 and 15 in 1923, in order to secure regularity of treatment at the Centre.

During the year, a scheme was inaugurated—completed in January, 1926—by the British Social Hygiene Council for the fixing of Posters in Lavatories (for both sexes) at all the Stations of the L.M. and S. Railway Company in the County, and slips were provided by the Public Health Department for affixing to those in the men's section setting forth the local facilities for treatment. No other propaganda work was carried out.

There were 11 medical practitioners in the County, inclusive of the two Medical Officers of the Treatment Centre, scheduled as being qualified to receive free samples of salvarsan substitutes during the year 1925—the same number as in the preceding year—and supplies were sent to them at their request in respect of five cases, as against 10 cases in the year 1924.

The following table supplies information as to new County cases and attendances, &c., during the three years 1923-1925 :

	1923		1924		1925	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. No. dealt with at or in connection with the Out-patient Clinic for the first time	72	39	58	17	53	25
2. Total attendances of all persons at the Out-patient Clinic	1,668	746	1,364	546	1,002	356
3. No. discharged after completion of treatment ...	3	6	17	1	9	2
4. No. who ceased to attend without completing treatment	13	2	5	1	8	...
5. No. of In-Patients ...	9	7	3	3	5	10
6. No. of persons treated with Salvarsan substitutes ...	145	86	133	56	74	43

By the end of the year the following pathological examinations had been made at the Pathological Laboratory of the Hospital, and numbered 446, as against 439 in the year 1924.

Nature of Tests.	No. of Tests.
For Detection of Spirochetes	For Treatment Centre 1
	For Practitioners ... 0
For Detection of Gonococci	For Treatment Centre ... 135
	For Practitioners ... 85
For Wassermann reaction ...	For Treatment Centre ... 80
	For Practitioners ... 145
Other Examinations	For Treatment Centre ... 0
	For Practitioners ... 0
	<hr/> Total ... 446 <hr/>

MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Fourteen new cases were examined by the Lady Assistant Medical Officer of Health with a view to certification, and all were certified with one exception. Seven cases were removed to institutions, three are still awaiting vacancies, the others could be dealt with at home and the parents preferred to deal with them in this way. Forty-six cases were under supervision by the Health Visitors ; one died of whooping cough.

DWELLING HOUSES AND OVERCROWDING.

The most marked feature of housing in the County during the year 1925, was the great advance in the erection of dwellings by private enterprise, the number of completed houses having been 511 as against 106 under Housing Schemes by Local Authorities and as compared with the figures 366 and 89 respectively for the year 1924. There were no completed houses under any procedure in Brackley Borough or the Rural Districts of Easton-on-the-Hill and Gretton, but there were six in course of erection at the end of the year as well as four in prospect for the Borough. The largest number of completed houses were in the Urban Districts of Kettering, Wellingborough and Rushden and in the Rural District of Northampton.

During the year the number of houses in the Rural Districts which were notified under Section 69 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, or Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1925, amounted to 25, as against 10 in 1924 and 23 in 1923. Of these 25 houses, only one was demolished but another was allowed to fall down ; the remainder were either repaired or being repaired at the close of the year.

The attached Table shows for each district of the County the extent to which provision of housing accommodation was accomplished or was in contemplation at the end of the year 1925. At the same time, advantage has been taken of the

TABLE SHEWING DISTRICT RETURNS OF HOUSING PROGRESS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

DISTRICTS.					By Local Authority under Housing Scheme.			By Private Enterprise.		
					Houses completed during 1925	Houses in course of erection during 1925	Pros- pective Houses.	Houses completed during 1925	Houses in course of erection during 1925	Pros- pective Houses.
URBAN.										
Brackley Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Daventry Borough	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	2	...	...
Higham Ferrers Borough	...	...	...	...	4	20	...	14	8	9
Burton Latimer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	21	1
Desborough	...	...	...	...	10	12	12	21	5	16
Finendon	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	14	16	4
Irthlingborough	...	...	...	...	26	22	10	1	2	...
Kettering	...	...	...	...	15	33	50	110	37	20
Oundle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Raunds	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	6	...	...
Rothwell	...	...	...	...	4	10	16	18	8	20
Rushden	...	...	...	...	23	35	40	44	10	...
Wellingborough	...	...	...	...	...	20	24	119	30	2
RURAL.										
Brackley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Brixworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	16	25
Crick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1
Daventry	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	17	2	2
Easton-on-the-Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gretton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardingstone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	2
Kettering	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	22	9	3
Middleton Cheney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Northampton	...	...	...	...	18	26	20	36	24	9
Oundle	...	...	...	...	6	...	4	3	1	4
Oxendon	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	2
Potterspury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Thrapston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	14
Towcester	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	1
Wellingborough	...	...	...	...	...	28	26	8	2	4
TOTALS					106	216	376	511	223	146

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909, and HOUSING ACT, 1925.

HOUSES IN RURAL DISTRICTS NOTIFIED UNDER SECTION 69 (1),* OF THE FORMER ACT, OR SECTION 25 OF THE LATTER ACT.

DISTRICTS.				No. of Houses	Date of			Action taken and condition up till end of 1925.
					Representation	Closing Order.	Demolition Order.	
BRACKLEY	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
BRIXWORTH	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
CRICK	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
DAVENTRY								
Charwelton	...	...	1	3 March	3 March	...	...
Weedon	...	...	2	3 March	3 March	...	...
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
GRETTON	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
HARDINGSTONE	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
KETTERING	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
MIDDLETON CHENEY	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
NORTHAMPTON	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
OUNDL								
Nassington	...	...	3	25 June	25 June	...	...
Polebrook	...	...	1	23 July	23 July	...	...
Warmington	...	...	1	5 February	5 February	...	...	Demolished.
OXENDON								
East Farndon	...	...	1	7 December	...	...	...	Being repaired.
Stoke Albany	...	...	1	...	2 January	...	...	Partially repaired.
Welford	...	...	3	17 January	...	...	...	Repaired.
Wilbarston	...	...	1	...	2 January	...	...	Fallen down.
			2	17 January	...	...	...	Repaired.
			1	10 February	13 February	...	...
			1	16 February	...	...	...	Repaired.
			2	16 February	...	...	...	Repaired.
			2	28 February	27 March	...	...
			1	17 January	27 March	...	...
			1	7 December	...	...	...
POTTERS PURY	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
THRAPHSTON	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
TOWCESTER	...	...	Nil.	...	...	...	...
WELLINGBOROUGH	...	...				
Wilby	...	...	1	28 March	25 April	...	...	Repaired.
TOTAL				25				

* Repealed by Housing Act, 1925, which came into operation on 1st July, 1925.

SUMMARY OF DISTRICT RETURNS OF HOUSING
PROGRESS DURING THE YEARS 1921—1925.

Districts.	HOUSES COMPLETED.	
	By Local Authority under Housing Scheme.	By Private Enterprise.
URBAN—		
Brackley Borough	12	20
Daventry Borough	29	15
Higham Ferrers Borough	24	26
*Burton Latimer	—	14
Desborough	48	59
Finedon	15	20
Irthlingborough	117	4
Kettering	293	289
Oundle	10	5
Raunds	10	14
Rothwell	18	41
Rushden	131	67
Wellingborough	32	247
RURAL—		
Brackley	95	4
Brixworth	62	85
Crick	28	7
Daventry	112	36
Easton-on-the-Hill	44	2
Gretton	8	3
Hardingstone	30	47
Kettering	138	45
Middleton Cheney	22	3
Northampton	150	100
Oundle	6	11
Oxendon	48	11
Potterspury	8	18
Thrapston	64	21
Towcester	58	20
Wellingborough	22	45
TOTALS	1,634	1,279

* Became an Urban District on the 1st October, 1923. Prior to that time figures were included in those for the Kettering Rural District.

opportunity to present a Summary Table showing housing progress in the County for the five-year period 1921-25 inclusive. In this period, it is seen that completed houses under Housing Schemes of Local Authorities numbered 1,634 and 1,279 by Private Enterprise, making a total of 2,913 at the end of the year 1925, while 439 others were in course of erection at that date. During the same quinquennial period, the notification of houses as to which representations were made in the Rural Districts under the Housing Acts numbered in all 151, in respect of which 125 Closing or Demolition Orders were made, and only 32 are recorded as having been repaired for occupation.

(See Table attached).

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Particulars as to Inspections and action taken in the several Districts are given on Table XII. at the end of this report.

WATER SUPPLY.

Although there were no Inquiries during the year for loans towards the establishment of any new public water supplies for areas within the County, attention was directed to the need for instituting improvements of supply in certain localities.

A scheme has been considered for dealing with the long-standing want of a public water supply at Old Stratford in the Potterspury Rural District, and an Inquiry has been held relative to the alleged inadequacy of the supply from the Water Company for the Woodford Halse area in the Daventry Rural District. For the pumping station of the Borough of Daventry new overhead gearing was decided on, and it was found necessary in the Burton Latimer Urban District to come to an arrangement with the Kettering Urban Authority for a supplementary supply of water from that body when

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909, AND HOUSING ACT, 1925.

HOUSES IN RURAL DISTRICTS NOTIFIED UNDER SECTION 69 (1)*, OF THE FORMER ACT, OR SECTION 25 (4) OF THE LATTER ACT, DURING THE YEARS 1921—1925.

DISTRICTS.	No. of Houses	NUMBER OF			ACTION TAKEN.
		Representations	Closing Orders.	Demolition Orders.	
BRACKLEY					
Culworth	7	7	7	...	
BRIXWORTH					
Creaton	1	1	...	...	Reconstructed.
CRICK					
Yelvertoft	1	1	...	...
DAVENTRY					
Braunston	1	...	1	...	
Charwelton	1	1	1	...	
Flore	3	1	3	...	One repaired.
Helidon	1	...	1	...	Repaired.
Newnham	1	1	1	...	Demolished.
Weedon	2	2	2	...	
Whilton	2	2	2	...	
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL					
Collyweston	13	13	13	...	
Duddington	10	10	10	...	
Easton-on-the-Hill	27	26	27	...	One repaired.
MIDDLETON CHENEY					
Middleton Cheney	10	10	10	1	One demolished.
NORTHAMPTON					
Duston	1	...	1	...	Repaired.
Kislingbury	2	...	2	...	
OUNDLE					
Cotterstock	1	1	1	...	
Glapthorne	1	1	1	...	
Kings Cliffe	1	...	1	...	Repaired.
Nassington	6	6	6	...	District Council agreed to purchase three houses with a view to putting in repair.
Polebrook	1	1	1	...	Demolished.
Warmington	1	1	1	...	
OXENDON					
Ashley	1	...	1	...	One partly repaired.
Braybrooke	3	3	3	...	One house occupied as Workshop; two repaired; one fallen down.
Clipston	5	5	2	...	One repaired; one being repaired; one demolished.
East Farndon	5	5	2	...	One now used as barn; one repaired; one partly repaired.
Stoke Albany	5	4	2	...	
Sutton Bassett	1	1	...	...	One now used as barn; four repaired.
Welford	13	8	9	...	Seven repaired; one fallen down.
Wilbarston	13	12	5	...	
POTTERSPURY					
Ashton	2	2	...	...	Repaired.
Cosgrove	1	1	...	...	Repaired.
Paulerspury	1	1	...	...	Repaired.
THRAPSTON					
Great Addington	1	...	1	...	
Ringstead	2	...	2	...	
Stanwick	1	...	1	...	Repaired.
Woodford	1	1	1	1	
TOWCESTER					
... ..	Nil.	...	...	...
WELLINGBOROUGH					
Mears Ashby	1	1	1	...	
Wilby	1	1	1	...	Repaired.
TOTAL	151				

* Repealed by Housing Act, 1925, which came into operation on 1st July, 1925.

required. Further steps have been taken to provide water for certain properties at Moulton in the Brixworth Rural District, and it is hoped that the result will prove satisfactory. In the Towcester Rural District the replacing of the old ram by a new one at Cold Higham is called for, and the question of extending the supply to Grimscothe is under consideration. The question of increasing the public water supply at Woodford in the Thrapston Rural District is receiving much needed attention, and it is satisfactory to know that at length a town's meeting at Thrapston has resolved that the Parochial Committee should submit to the Rural District Council for investigation and approval of a scheme for a public water supply for that parish. In the Wellingborough Rural District, it has been pointed out, after an inspection by the direction of the Ministry of Health, that there is ground for serious consideration of the water supply requirements for the parishes of Bozeat, Little Harrowden and Grendon; in the last named the question has been considered for some time, and it is hardly likely that it could be more completely solved than by an approach to the Rushden and Higham Ferrers Water Board.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL (POLLUTION OF STREAMS).

In continuation of the remarks made in the last Annual Report, in respect of pollution of the river Cherwell by sewage from the parish of Kings Sutton in the Brackley Rural District, it has now to be recorded that a communication was received by the County Medical Officer of Health from the Clerk of the Brackley Rural Council in the month of June, 1925. In this it was intimated that the question of combining a scheme for public water supply with one for sewage disposal was under consideration, and a request was made that this should be the subject of conference with the District Council's Medical Officer of Health. This conference took place, and the County Medical Officer of Health made it quite clear that

while, in his opinion, it would be a good thing if the two schemes could be combined, such opinion did not mean that the provision of a public water supply should have preference over, or involve delay in, the abatement of pollution of the river Cherwell by sewage from Kings Sutton.

The condition of the effluent from the sewage disposal works at Wollaston has indicated during the past three years that the method of treatment is inadequate. The matter has been almost continuously throughout that period before the Parish Council and the Wellingborough Rural District Council, with the result that a scheme for improved treatment of the sewage was prepared for submission to the Ministry of Health. No public inquiry was held during the year, however, as to the granting of a loan for carrying out this scheme, and the Public Health, &c., Committee were informed by the Clerk of the District Council at their meeting in October that "the scheme would apparently not be suitable for so small a village and the Councils are, therefore, now about to consider an alternative scheme." The necessity for efficient sewage treatment at Wollaston is beyond question and requires to be pushed forward without further delay.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS—DAIRY CATTLE.

The inspection of Cowsheds and Dairy Cattle has been well carried out by the Veterinary Inspectors in those areas where they have been appointed by the local District Councils. It is to be regretted that action on similar lines is still in abeyance in some of the other Districts. The largest Joint Committee for the purpose is for the Urban and Rural Districts of Kettering together with the adjoining Urban Districts of Burton Latimer, Desborough and Rothwell, and the Veterinary Inspector reports that during the year he made 315 inspections and re-inspections of premises and 3,958 of dairy cattle. His classification is as follows :—

Sheds containing Cows.

Class A. Where the sanitary condition was satisfactory and the health of the cows normal	...	185	,,	2,403
Class B. Where minor defects found in Sheds and cows	...	114	,,	1,196
Class C. Unsatisfactory as to sheds or cows	... ..	17	,,	85

In Class C. the chief defects were unsatisfactory drainage, dirty and ill-kept sheds, insufficient litter, accumulations of manure and neglect of lime-washing. “In all these cases a notice to terminate the nuisance was served on the occupier, followed by a further visit to see that the notice had been complied with.”

The value of such supervision is undoubted, and it is interesting to note that, in regard to Class C. for 1925, the results are slightly better than in the year 1924 when the figures were 18 and 161 for sheds and cows respectively.

It is satisfactory to learn from the report of the Inspector for the Joint Committee of the Urban and Rural District Councils of Wellingborough that the cowkeepers in those Districts continue to display willingness to act on his suggestions, and to abate the various nuisances when pointed out. At the same time, he indicates that “the cleanliness of the floors, the cows’ udders and extremities, and often the milkers’ hands, do not receive sufficient attention.” The general conditions of the cows appear to have been satisfactory and fewer old cows retained in the sheds. The Inspector records as follows:—“The number of cows inspected, the condition of their udders receiving special attention, is 3,551, of which 3,530 or 99·40 per cent. showed no clinical derangement. The udders found to be abnormal,

“ whether from benign or serious affections, numbered 21 or
 “ 0·59 per cent and were in a condition calculated to render the
 “ milk harmful for human consumption. Of these, 17 or
 “ 0·47 per cent. of the total number of cows were affected with
 “ tuberculosis, the remainder being cases of either acute or
 “ suppurative mastitis.”

In the Borough of Higham Ferrers, 39 premises were visited and 329 cows inspected during the Veterinary Inspections carried out; one cow was excluded as being suspected of acute Tuberculosis, and a subsequent post-mortem examination revealed Miliary Tuberculosis of both lungs and Tuberculous lesions on the pleura.

At Finedon, with a maximum of 140 cows inspected in 12 premises, one cow exhibited a condition of general emaciation. The cows were found to be clinically normal in Irthlingborough, and in that district two owners gave up cow-keeping during the year; the cows were also recorded as giving milk fit for human consumption in the Raunds Urban District. In the Rushden Urban District, the maximum number of cows inspected in any one quarter of the year was 186, and one showed symptoms of disease in the first quarter.

The Inspector for the Oxendon Rural District reported that he condemned two cows, one being under the Tuberculosis Order; otherwise he had found no clinical signs of tubercle among the other cows. In the Thrapston Rural District the Inspector visited 68 premises and examined the udders of Cows and Heifers varying from 437 to 608 in the four quarters of the year. In the first two quarters he found the cattle in good condition and their udders all sound. In the third quarter nine out of 546 animals were found suffering from Mastitis of non-tubercular origin, and in the fourth quarter one other cow was found to be tuberculous. The condition of the Cowsheds showed a steady improvement, but facilities for the washing of milkers' hands were generally lacking.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, AND MILK AND CREAM
REGULATIONS.

The following are the Annual Reports of the Public Analyst, appointed for the Administrative County, upon the articles submitted to him for analysis under the above Acts and Regulations during the year ended the 31st December, 1925 :—

During the year 1925, 416 samples—as shown in the following list—have been submitted for examination.

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Skimmed and Separated Milk					...	...	11
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Shredded Beef Suet			...	...	...	...	11
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Self-raising Flour			...	...	...	...	5
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cake Flour		...	...	...	...	...	4
Cornflour		...	...	...	...	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Custard Powder			...	...	...	...	1
Lard and Suet	...		...	...	...	...	2
Fish Paste		...	...	...	...	...	1
Asparagus		...	...	...	...	...	1
Baking Powder	...		...	...	...	...	1
Borax	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rum Coffee		...	...	...	...	...	1
Olive Oil		...	...	...	...	...	1
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

416

MILK.—It is satisfactory to note that the proportion of adulterated samples of milk is distinctly lower than was the case in 1924. In 1925, 22 samples were reported as adulterated as against 36 in the previous year.

BUTTER.—Of the samples of Butter two contained an excess of water. In one case the water amounted to no less than 21.5 per cent. ; the maximum permitted by the Regulations being 16 per cent. Eleven samples contained Boracic preservatives, the maximum quantity found being equal to 0.33 per cent. boric acid. The majority, however, showed less than 0.2 per cent. Boric Acid.

A sample of Butter taken from a farm dairy gave, on analysis, results quite at variance with those normally shown by butter, and gave rise to a suspicion as to its genuineness. While some of the results pointed definitely to the sample not being genuine, there were indications that possibly the case was one of abnormality, so further samples of butter and also of the cream and milk which were being used were obtained. From enquiries made it was ascertained that the butter had been made from the cream obtained from the milk of several cows which were “going dry,” and I found that butters prepared by me from both the cream and the milk gave quite abnormal results on analysis. I was satisfied, therefore, that the peculiarities of the butter were not due to admixture with foreign fats, but to the fact that the cows, owing to their being dried off for fattening, were not producing normal milk. The samples of milk taken from the cows in question were very different in composition from normal milk.

SHREDDED BEEF SUET.—A number of samples of what is described as “Shredded Beef Suet” have been examined, and the results of the analysis show how largely this material is liable to be mixed with farinaceous matter. In some cases over 30 per cent. of Rice flour was present, while the fat was less than 65 per cent.

Under the Food Orders of 1919, Shredded Suet had to contain at least 80 per cent. of fat and the farinaceous matter was limited to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This is a very liberal allowance and more than is really required in order to keep the suet in good condition. The Food Order no longer holds good, and it would appear very desirable that some control should be enforced against the excessive amount of "diluent" which many of these so-called shredded suets contain.

A sample of *Cream*—not labelled as Preserved Cream—contained Boracic Preservatives, and a sample called *Rum Coffee* contained less than 2 per cent. of Proof Spirit and was merely a sweetened coffee extract with a slight flavour of rum.

All the samples of *Flour*, *Ground Rice*, and *Cocoa* were genuine.

The sample described as "Custard Powder" was, as is usually the case, nothing but coloured and flavoured Maize Starch.

The samples of *Self-raising Flour*, *Baking Powder* and *Borax* were all free from metallic and arsenical contamination.

(Signed) E. W. VOELCKER,

County Analyst.

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS — COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, 1925.

MILK—AND CREAM not sold as PRESERVED CREAM.

(a) Number of Samples examined for the Presence of a Preservative.	(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present, and Percentage of Preservative found in each Sample, and action taken.
Milk, 341	None.
Cream, 7	One. Sample contained boracic preservative equal to 0·14 per cent. of Boric Acid. Vendor was proceeded against, and fined £1.

(Signed) E. W. VOELCKER,
County Analyst.

Cream is rarely sold in this County unless previously ordered.

In respect of the samples taken by the Inspectors, and found to be unsatisfactory on analysis, the summarised information as to the administrative action taken thereon has been supplied by Mr. Caulton, the Chief Inspector :—

ARTICLE.	CERTIFIED AS :			ACTION TAKEN.
Milk	(1)	8 p.c. added water	...	Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £3 and £1 6s. 6d. costs.
„	(2)	8 p.c. added water	...	Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £1.
„	(3)	7 p.c. added water	...	{ In these cases two cows of the herd from which the milk was taken were under treatment by the veterinary surgeon who was of opinion their condition would seriously affect the quality of the milk. Vendor warned.
„	(4)	*6 p.c. added water		
„	(5)	*6 p.c. added water		
„	(6)	56 p.c. deficient in fat	...	Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £10.
„	(7)	*36 p.c. deficient in fat	...	Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £4 and £1 6s. 6d. costs.
„	(8)	*12 p.c. deficient in fat	...	Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £2 and £1 6s. 6d. costs.
„	(9)	*11 p.c. deficient in fat	...	Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £1 and 14s. 6d. costs.

ARTICLE.	CERTIFIED AS :			ACTION TAKEN.
Milk	(10)	14 p.c. deficient in fat	...	The deficiency in fat in this sample was attributed to failing to keep the milk stirred when in process of distribution. A warning was given and a further sample taken, see No. (9) above.
„	(11)	15 p.c. deficient in fat		<p>Nos. 12 and 13 were taken at a dairy at the time of milking, but from different receptacles. A sample of the mixed milk of the herd showed more than 3 per cent of fat.</p> <p>In most of these cases the deficiency in fat was attributed to faulty milking. Warnings were given and further samples taken. In nearly all cases the repeat samples were of good quality. During the year 14 Appeal to the Cow samples were taken.</p>
„	(12)	*13 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(13)	*12 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(14)	11 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(15)	10 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(16)	10 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(17)	8 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(18)	6 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(19)	6 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(20)	6 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(21)	6 p.c.	„ „ ...	
„	(22)	5 p.c.	„ „ ...	
Skimmed Milk	(23)	6 p.c. added water	...	In this case the Vendor, an old age pensioner had two cows loaned to him as a charity. Water was added in ignorance. Warning given.
Butter	(24)	8.5 p.c. of water	...	Proceedings taken, case dismissed.
„	(25)	21.5 p.c. of water	...	An informal sample taken in connection with No. 24.
Cream	(26)	Contained .14 p.c. of boric acid	...	Proceedings taken. Vendor fined £1. See Report under Milk and Cream Regulations.
Shredded Suet	(27)	Contained 20 p.c. of rice flour		<p>Eight Informal samples were subsequently taken which varied in their contents of rice flour from 17 per cent. to 29 per cent.</p> <p>Having regard to the fact that there is now no standard fixing the amount of farina in shredded suet, and that on each packet was printed a notice that the article was a mixture of shredded suet and rice flour, it was felt that there would be difficulties in successfully taking action other than warning the sellers.</p>
„	(28)	Contained 32 p.c. of rice flour		
Custard	(29)	Coloured Maize	...	In view of the decision in recent cases the Vendors were warned.

* Repeat samples.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

No samples of condensed milk were taken for analysis during the year. Packages, however, were examined from time to time to ascertain that the tins were properly labelled.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923.

No samples were taken under the above Regulations during the year.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

Twenty samples of Grade A Milk were taken; three of these contained either *Bacillus Coli* or bacteria in excess of that allowed. Warnings were given in these cases and the following-up samples complied with the provisions of the Regulations.

Under date the 21st December, 1925, a warning was issued (Circular 659) from the Ministry of Health to authorities under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as to the Contamination of Apples by Arsenic. Attention was called to the presence recently of considerable quantities of arsenic on the surface of certain imported apples, and it is believed that the amount is liable to be especially large when apples are grown in dry foreign climates where they are repeatedly sprayed during growth and the rainfall is not sufficient to wash off the deposit. Steps are being taken by importers to secure the removal of the contamination from future consignments, and the Inspectors have been instructed to secure the examination of samples of imported apples likely to be affected.

L. MEREDITH DAVIES,

County Medical Officer of Health.

County Hall,

Northampton,

June, 1926.

TABLE XI.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON, 1925.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.									
		All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—	All Ages	0—	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	M	540	61	12	15	14	27	56	130	110	115	757	55	9	16	19	29	52	159	188	230
	F	552	39	11	14	10	39	60	101	88	187	676	42	6	5	16	22	58	150	150	227
1 Enteric Fever	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2 Small-pox	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Measles	M	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	F	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...
4 Scarlet Fever	M	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	F	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough.....	M	7	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	6	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Diphtheria	M	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Influenza	M	13	...	...	...	1	1	3	1	3	4	22	2	...	1	...	...	3	9	5	2
	F	16	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	4	4	17	1	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	5
8 Encephalitis lethargica	M	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
	F	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Meningococcal meningitis	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	M	49	...	...	1	...	10	20	17	1	...	34	...	...	...	1	8	11	11	3	...
	F	52	...	...	...	3	22	19	7	1	...	39	...	...	...	1	9	19	9	1	...
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	M	8	...	2	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	1	2	6	...	...	...
	F	9	1	1	...	...	3	1	3	...	...	8	...	...	2	1	3	2	...	...	...
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	M	68	...	...	...	...	1	7	26	19	15	83	...	...	...	3	1	2	28	33	16
	F	69	...	...	...	...	1	5	26	17	20	89	...	...	...	...	...	9	35	22	23
13 Rheumatic Fever ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
14 Diabetes	M	7	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	8	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	2	1
	F	11	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	M	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	14	11	49	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	19	20
	F	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	14	60	...	...	...	...	1	1	14	20	24
16 Heart Disease	M	69	...	...	...	1	4	3	11	27	23	95	...	...	1	2	1	2	28	30	31
	F	89	...	...	...	...	2	9	14	17	47	104	...	...	...	1	2	2	27	40	32
17 Arterio-sclerosis	M	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	10	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	15
	F	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	9
18 Bronchitis.....	M	24	7	1	...	...	...	...	4	5	7	40	5	1	1	...	...	1	7	12	13
	F	27	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	7	13	49	2	...	...	1	...	1	6	10	29
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	M	37	11	2	...	...	4	6	6	3	5	46	9	5	1	...	2	5	8	8	8
	F	28	6	6	3	...	1	3	4	1	4	27	5	2	1	...	1	2	5	8	3
20 Other Respiratory Diseases	M	7	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2
	F	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	8	...	...	...	3	1	...	1	1	2
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	M	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1
22 Diarrhœa, &c.	M	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	F	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	M	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	9	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	2
	F	4	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	1	...
24 Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...
	F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	M	11	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	8	...	27	...	...	...	1	1	...	9	7	9
	F	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	5	3	13	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	1
26 Puerperal Sepsis ...	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
27 Other Accidents and Diseases of Preg- nancy & Parturition	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
28 Congenital Debility and Malformation, premature birth	M	31	29	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	26	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	F	21	20	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Suicide	M	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	1	2
	F	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...
30 Other Deaths from Violence	M	17	2	...	...	3	...	3	4	3	2	39	1	...	2	4	8	4	12	6	2
	F	10	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	4	12	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	6
31 Other defined Diseases	M	96	7	4	3	1	4	4	27	15	31	179	6	1	4	2	2	7	17	36	104
	F	100	6	1	2	1	1	7	17	12	53	157	3	1	...	3	2	7	26	26	89
32 Causes Ill-defined or unknown	M	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	...
	F	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

TABLE XII.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Inspections.			NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, INCLUDING THOSE SPECIFIED IN SECTIONS 2, 3, 7, AND 8 OF THE FACTORY & WORKSHOP ACT, 1901, AS REMEDIABLE UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.									OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.		
	Factories (including Factory Laundries.)	Workshops (including Workshop Laundries.)	Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises.)	Want of Cleanli- ness.	Want of Ventila- tion.	Over- crowd- ing.	Want of Drainage of Floors.	Other Nui- sances.	Sanitary Accommodation.			Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakelhouse (S. 101.)	Other offences (excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)		
									In- sufficient.	Unsuitable or Defective.	Not separate for sexes.				
URBAN :—															
*BRACKLEY (BOROUGH) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAVENTRY (BOROUGH)	13	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*HIGHAM FERRERS (BOROUGH) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BURTON LATIMER ... ..	...	18	...	4	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
DESBOROUGH	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
*FINEDON ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IRTHLINGBOROUGH	64	17	5	23	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
*KETTERING ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Oundle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RAUNDS	18	10	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
*ROTHWELL ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RUSHDEN	34	18	1	3	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...
*WELLINGBOROUGH ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combined URBAN DISTRICTS ...	153	117	6	32	4	...	...	8	2	10	2	...	...	...	...
RURAL :—															
*BRACKLEY ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRIXWORTH ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*CRICK ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DAVENTRY	2	48	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EASTON-ON-THE-HILL	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRETTON	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
HARDINGSTONE	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*KETTERING ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MIDDLETON CHENEY ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHAMPTON	9	4	15	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OUNdle ... ..	...	3	39	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
OXENDON	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
POTTERSPURY	3	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THRAPSTON	69	35	...	11	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
TOWCESTER	2	36	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*WELLINGBOROUGH ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combined RURAL DISTRICTS ...	102	154	72	25	1	...	...	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY ...	255	271	78	57	5	...	...	12	4	11	3	...	...	...	...

NOTES.

INSPECTIONS.

In respect of Factories, fifteen written notices were issued at Irthlingborough, one at Raunds, nine at Rushden, one in Gretton Rural District, one in Northampton Rural District, and nine in Thrapston Rural District.

In respect of Workshops, four written notices were issued at Irthlingborough, four at Rushden, four in Daventry Rural District, and six in Thrapston Rural District.

In respect of Workplaces, one written notice was issued in Daventry Rural District.

The whole of the defects as enumerated above were remedied with the following exceptions :—

- Rushden U.D. Want of Cleanliness (1 case).
- Oundle R.D. Other Nuisances (1 case).
- Thrapston R.D. Insufficient Sanitary Accommodation (1 case).
- Gretton R.D. Sanitary Accommodation, not separate for Sexes; referred to H.M. Inspector. (1 case).
- There was one case in Easton-on-the-Hill R.D. in which Outwork (file making) was done in unwholesome premises.

* No Table, or detailed information, received from these Districts.

